

IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FIFTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1901.

No. 60.

Review of the Month.

THE resolutions submitted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland from the annual meeting were discussed at the November meeting. The proposal to amend the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) so as to deal with companies was ably introduced by Mr. Patrick Kelly, and the resolution was referred to the Law Committee. The President said it would be the endeavour of the Council to get some amendment introduced into the House of Commons during the coming Session. It is interesting to note that the Council have repudiated any intention of interfering with the interests of legitimate pharmaceutical companies, and are, in fact, inviting their co-operation. The object now is to find a means of distinguishing between legitimate and illegitimate companies.

EXCEPTION was taken by Mr. T. J. English to the fact that the figures of the recent election were not published in some reports. The President (Mr. G. D. Beggs), in a letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of November 2, gives the figures, and explains that the circular letter to members was sent to account for the action of the President and Vice-President in nominating three candidates. Mr. English replied the following week, and we notice has resigned his membership in consequence of the circular "touting for votes."

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. William Dempsey Porter, which occurred from apoplexy on November 14, at his residence, Phibsboro Road, Dublin. Mr. Porter has been on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for the past three years, and has been a member of the Society since 1881. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Samuel Boyd, Mary Street, Dublin, and opened the Phibsboro Road pharmacy some twelve years ago. Mr. Porter was an active member of the Reception Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and was present at the presentation to Mr. Bernard on November 8.

IN connection with the visit of the Pharmaceutical Conference to Dublin last August, the finishing touch was put to the proceedings of the Reception Committee by a presentation to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. I. Bernard). The memento took the form of an illuminated address and a silver

rose-bowl, and the presentation took place at the Shelbourne Hotel on November 8. The company were afterwards entertained to supper by Mr. Bernard, the proceedings including a long toast-list enthusiastically rendered. A full account of the function is given in the *C. & D.* of November 16.

A MEETING of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society (Ireland) was held on November 20, at Belfast. Sir James Haslett, the President, occupied the chair, whilst educational and trade subjects were discussed. It is satisfactory to note that the committee have arranged for classes for druggists at the new Technical Institute, which will be in working order by January 1. It now only remains for the students to enter the classes in sufficient numbers to ensure success. Instructive discussions took place as to the dose of medicines, and the trade-custom as regards the sale of methylated liniments and ung. hydrarg.

THE defendant in the Sligo Pharmacy Act case appealed on November 4 against the conviction, the grounds being—(1) that imprisonment was not stated as an alternative; (2) that the time within which the fine should be paid was not stated; and (3) that the order did not state who was to get the fine. Judge O'Connor Morris, in giving judgment, said it was safer to go according to the words of the Statute in complicated cases, and in the Pharmacy Act nothing was said beyond the fact that offenders were liable to a penalty of 5*l.* In reference to the apportionment of the fines the words of the Act were extremely curious, and it was in the case of the sum actually recovered and in hand (and not in the case of the sum adjudicated) that one-third was to be paid to the man who secured the conviction, and the remainder to the Pharmaceutical Society itself. The conviction was therefore affirmed, but the Judge thought the penalty should be reduced—if it could be done—to 1*l.*

IT is now a good time to begin subscribing to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, because subscriptions dating from December 1, 1901, include a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1902, which is being distributed. The DIARY is an all-the-year-round desk companion. Besides the extremely valuable literary contents, it contains so complete a series of trade announcements that it is a veritable directory for business men, whether retailers or wholesalers. The price of the DIARY alone is 3*s.* 6*d.* Those who send the 10*s.* subscription now will get it free and fifty-two numbers of the *C. & D.* weekly as published.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, November 6, at 3 o'clock. It was the first after the annual meeting, and commenced with the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year. The members who attended were Messrs. George D. Beggs, J. I. Bernard, J. Smith, J. Edgar Connor, Dr. Whitla, P. Kelly, W. Jamison, Thomas Batt, George Grindley, R. Blair, George Brown, and Professor Tichborne.

Mr. BERNARD proposed the re-election of Mr. Beggs as President of the Society. He said after their experience of him since he had occupied the chair they could not do otherwise than re-elect him. If he had ever erred it had been on the side of leniency towards those who had strayed beyond the rules of debate. They all knew how hard he had worked. It was, of course an honour to him to have occupied the chair and to be re-elected to it; at the same time he must know that they were indebted to him—and not he to them—because of all the work that he had so efficiently performed. (Applause.)

Mr. CONNOR seconded the motion, remarking that Mr. Beggs had displayed the greatest ability at the recent Conference, and the Council could not do better than ask him to take office for another year.

Mr. KELLY supported the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The PRESIDENT, in responding, assured the Council that he felt deeply the honour, and accepted it as a proof that his line of conduct whilst in the chair had met with their approval. When he took the chair for the first time he said that the welfare of the Society should be a paramount object with him, and he hoped he had never lost sight of that. He had always endeavoured to put self in the background when the interests of the Society were at stake. (Hear, hear.) He knew the position of President was an onerous one, and its duties, no doubt, took up a lot of time, but he willingly gave it. He might have retired on the present occasion with the good will of his brethren round the table; but as he saw that it was their will that he should retain office for the coming year he would cheerfully do so. He only hoped that the coming year would be one of harmony and of effort for the good of the Society and of the licentiates at large.

The PRESIDENT, rising again, said he now claimed the privilege of asking them to re-elect Mr. Bernard Vice-President. No one knew better than he how much work Mr. Bernard did for the Society. He (the President) on many occasions had to consult Mr. Bernard, who was always both ready and willing to help him, and devoted his time and energy for the benefit of the Society. He, living outside the city, was not at all times available, but with Mr. Bernard as Vice-President, the affairs of the Society were certain to be well looked after.

Mr. SMITH seconded the motion, saying he did not think they could have a more capable man as Vice-President.

The motion passed unanimously.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in thanking his fellow-members for the renewal of their confidence, said he only hoped that he should be able to do more than he did in the past year for the Society. He did not agree with the President, however, that the Vice-President had any claim to precedence in elections to the chair. No occupant of the office of Vice-President should feel hurt if the Council should select someone else for the chair. He thought it would be a bad precedent to make. However, that was for the future. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY proposed the re-election of Mr. Grindley as Hon. Treasurer, which Dr. WHITLA seconded, and Mr. GRINDLEY acknowledged. On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, Messrs. Simpson and Brown were re-elected auditors.

COMMITTEES.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committees:—

Law.—Messrs. Batt, Grindley, Kelly, Simpson, Tate, P. N. White, J. Smith, and R. Blair.

School.—Messrs. Brown, Connor, Grindley, Porter, Professor Tichborne, and Smith.

House.—Messrs. Brown, Connor, Grindley, Porter, Professor Tichborne, Smith, Blair, and Turkington.

Declarations.—Messrs. Batt, Grindley, Simpson, Jamison, and Smith.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ANNUAL MEETING.

The PRESIDENT reported that the following resolutions had been passed at the annual meeting:—

1. That this meeting suggests to the Council to consider the advisability—

(a) Of having the final examination divided into two parts instead of one, as at present; and—

(b) Of having a day class in the School of Chemistry.

2. That the following clause be added as an amendment to the Pharmacy Act (Ireland); for the protection of the public and duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland:—

"That no person or persons be permitted to keep open shop for the compounding or dispensing of physicians' or surgeons' prescriptions, unless they be trained and educated, and have passed a qualifying examination according to Act of Parliament for so doing."

The first resolution was referred to the School and Law Committees. As to the second,

Mr. KELLY made a lengthy speech, criticising the conduct of certain English capitalist companies and stores with branches in Ireland. He strongly condemned these as being of no permanent benefit to Ireland, for the profits were taken out of the country. He argued, moreover, that it was wrong for seven persons to do what one might not legally do, and maintained that the qualified licentiate and the public should be protected from the dishonesty of unprincipled capitalists who got behind a weak part of the Act. In the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland v. Boyd, Mr. Justice Holmes, referring to Section 22 of the Apothecaries Act of 1791, which enacted that no "person" should practise the art and mystery of an apothecary unless he was duly qualified, held that the penalty prescribed by the section was against a person or individual as distinguished from a company or corporation. It was happy for companies that they were thus not exposed to the law. He thought that the words "this includes companies" should be added to the proposed clause. If pressure were brought to bear on the companies they might relinquish the objectionable trading, and, if the worst came to the worst, he would be for registering the existing companies and allowing no more of them. But the time had come for pharmacists to do something or throw up the sponge. (Applause.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that after the words "no person or persons" in the proposed clause the words "either collectively or as corporate bodies" should be introduced. Did Mr. Kelly agree?

Mr. KELLY: Certainly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he gathered from Mr. Kelly's remarks that he had no intention of disturbing or legislating against companies which had been a length of time in existence, and who were merely limited companies by the circumstance of having capital so placed. He understood his argument to be directed against "bogus" companies, as he described them, who did not care about pharmacy or the safety of the public, but introduced pharmacy as an advertisement to bring the public to their shops, and induce them to buy goods, which they disposed of at an enormous profit. Another class of "bogus" companies, of which they had several examples, were companies that got registered with about 50% or 100% capital. There was no doubt that the law for the establishment of limited companies extended all the favour it could towards the upsetting, or, he might say, repealing of the intentions of the Pharmacy Act. That Act was passed for the protection of the public; but how the public were protected by these limited companies he did not know; and he did not think that the Government could contend that they ever intended that these companies should do what they were doing. At the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act limited companies were almost unknown, and it was not then thought possible that limited companies could practise as physicians, surgeons, or dentists. The Government lately passed an Act to protect veterinary

surgeons, doctors, and dentists, but they left out the men who, the doctors acknowledged, were more responsible for the safety of the public than they were themselves. What the doctor ordered the apothecary or chemist might change if he did not know his business. He could not get away from the fact that a valuable monopoly had been handed to them by their Act of Parliament. They had also liabilities imposed on them by that Act; and how any Government which in recent times had legislated in that direction could say that they had not vested interests he could not see. The Government had given them an Act, and they had induced people to get educated and pay their fees under it; but now they found that the Act was not worth a button to them. All that they asked was that it should be carried out in its original spirit. There was a Parliamentary Interpretation Act, according to which the word "person" was to be construed as meaning "persons" also. He thought the first step in this matter was to have a conference with the proprietors of such limited liability companies as Hamilton, Sons & Co., of Dublin, and Grattan's, of Belfast; but the idea that a collection of pensioners, backed up by paid officials, was to contend with them in their business and use it as a stalking house for robbing the public in another direction, was ridiculous. He thought they ought to stand on their rights and ask the Government to confirm rights that they had given. (Applause.)

Mr. KELLY moved that the second resolution, proposing a new clause to the Act, be referred to the Law Committee.

Professor TICHBORNE seconded. Everyone knew, he said, how strongly he felt on this subject, and the only point he would insist on was that they should make it perfectly clear that they proposed to exempt existing companies.

Mr. JAMISON asked when this proposal was to be introduced.

The PRESIDENT: We hope to get some

AMENDMENT INTRODUCED DURING THE COMING SESSION,

the present motion is the first step towards it.

Mr. JAMISON said that registered druggists and chemists and druggists felt it a great grievance to be liable to attend on juries. It was ruinous to those who could not pay assistants to be obliged to leave their shops. He had talked over the matter with Sir James Hazlett, who was prepared to give every assistance he could to obtain the removal of the grievance. Could not a clause for the purpose be brought forward with the other amendment?

The PRESIDENT: I think Mr. Jamison's idea is perfectly feasible.

Mr. GRINDLEY: We should confine it to those two classes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I think we ought to accept Mr. Jamison's idea. If the law requires a man to be in his shop for the purpose of selling, the law has no right to take him away from that duty.

Mr. JAMISON: That is my contention.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said it was an oversight not to have got the exemption in question into the last Amendment Act.

Mr. JAMISON said he was much pleased at this expression of opinion. He had been asked several times what the chemists and druggists were getting from the Pharmaceutical Society, and now he would be able to convey to the former that the Society was going to do something tangible for them. It might be the means of getting more chemists and druggists to join the Society.

The PRESIDENT: I may say that it has been always my wish, as well as that of all the members round the table, that the seven seats on the Council allocated to chemists and druggists should be filled by chemists and druggists.

Mr. KELLY, in reply, said the legitimate companies should be taken into their confidence, for they would otherwise be formidable enemies. They had vested interests which could not be blotted out. His opinion was that the Society should work shoulder to shoulder with the chemists and druggists in the matter. Such men as Sir James Hazlett and Mr. Harrington, of Cork, would be strong friends.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The men we object to are the uneducated men who do not make a living by pharmacy.

Mr. Kelly's motion was then passed.

EDUCATION IN BELFAST.

A letter from the Principal of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, informed the Council that that was now the title of a recognised school previously called the Working Men's Institute.

Professor TICHBORNE moved that the Institute be inspected with a view to seeing whether its educational arrangements were up to the standard required by the Council.

Dr. WHITLA seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I would ask our northern friends to nominate someone to carry out the inspection in place of Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. JAMISON said he was sure that Mr. Tate, who was the senior pharmaceutical member of the Council in Belfast, would act in that capacity.

This was agreed to.

THANKS TO MR. MONTGOMERY.

The PRESIDENT said there had been a slight omission at their last meeting. They should have passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Montgomery for his unfailing attention to the business of the Society. He was always ready and willing to undertake any work that was put upon him. He now moved accordingly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

EDUCATION IN CORK.

A letter was read from the organising Secretary of the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork, applying for a recognition of the Institute as a school of chemistry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving that the letter be referred to the School Committee for report, said it was no doubt a hardship that there was no school in Cork at which students could prepare for the Society's examinations.

Professor TICHBORNE: Queen's College, Cork, is already on our list.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We have evening classes here. If they have not in Queen's College, Cork, it would make a difference.

Mr. BLAIR said he had had opportunities of knowledge as to this matter. In Queen's College the fees were high. The Municipal Council of Cork had recently taken over the institution in question, and it had a fine laboratory, and its headmaster (Mr. O'Keefe) was a first-rate chemist. It had classes also for botany and physics, and people in Cork were very anxious that it should be recognised by the Council. Young men who wanted to attend the Queen's College had to get away from their business two or three times a week.

The PRESIDENT said that it would be wise to leave the matter in the hands of the School Committee. Mr. Blair could send a report as to the teaching of the Institute.

Professor TICHBORNE: What we especially want to know is whether the students would be able to have a hundred hours' work at the bench in six months.

Mr. BLAIR said he thought the course was ninety hours, and an additional week's work could bring it up to a hundred. The course lasted all through the winter, and they hoped to have summer and autumn sessions. The headmaster had assured him that the Government would spare no expense in order to make the school an efficient one for the province of Munster.

The latter was referred to the School Committee.

MR. ENGLISH RESIGNS.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas J. English, of 17 Rathgar Road, resigning membership of the Society because he "received a circular, issued from 67 Lower Mount Street, signed by the President and Vice-President, touting for votes for their nominees."

The PRESIDENT said he sent out the circular in conjunction with the Vice-President, and was responsible for it, but it was with no intention of touting for votes. He thought he had already answered Mr. English very fully in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; and he had also to say now that he did not ask for nominations until he was compelled to do so. He considered his position in the chair a neutral one; but if they had had no nominations for the election where would they have been? They had to elect seven

members each year. They had three resignations, and they withheld the nominations till the last moment. They did not know that Mr. English was nominated. If they had only nominated three persons it would have looked like the work of a clique who wanted to monopolise the nominations, which was the farthest possible thing from their thoughts. The circular had to be sent out in order to avoid an awkward position. They had searched Dublin and the country in order to get suitable men to stand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he concurred in every word that the President had said, and he accepted his share of responsibility for the circular. He was glad to know that there was very little likelihood in future of a scarcity of members for the Council, for he knew men that were willing to come forward. They would be happy to have more registered druggists amongst them if only men were sent in who stuck to their own business, and did not poach on that of the pharmaceutical chemist. They could not have men who they knew were breaking the law by compounding prescriptions.

The PRESIDENT: As a matter of course, Mr. English's resignation is accepted.

DONATIONS

were received from the University, Birmingham, of a copy of their Calendar for 1901-2; from the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, of copies of twenty-three pamphlets; and from Messrs. E. White and J. Humphrey of a copy of their "Pharmacopedia." Thanks were voted to the donors.

PHARMACY ACTS CASES.

A draft of a letter intended to be sent to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, setting forth the reasons why the members of the Constabulary should assist in carrying out the Pharmacy Acts in Ireland, was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the Council were entitled under one of their Acts of Parliament to the services of inspectors of weights and measures. Members of the Constabulary had become inspectors of weights and measures through the country.

The draft was approved of.

EXAMINERS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. James Henry, LL.D., B.L., and David O'Sullivan, M.P.S., were re-elected examiners for the Preliminary examination; Mr. W. V. Johnston, M.P.S., was re-elected examiner for the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examination; and Mr. James Guiler was re-elected examiner for the materia medica and botany division of the Pharmaceutical License Examination.

The PRESIDENT moved the following resolution pursuant to notice:—

"That on and after the 1st day of October, 1902, all candidates for the pharmaceutical license must produce evidence of having attended a course of elementary chemistry extending over a period of three months, each course to consist of, at least, three hours lectures per week. The student must attend at least three-fourths of the lectures at a school of chemistry recognised by the Society; such course to be taken out previously to entering on the course of practical chemistry already required by Pharmaceutical License Examination Regulation IV."

This regulation shall not apply to candidates who have obtained their certificates of practical chemistry prior to the 1st day of October, 1902.

Dr. WHITLA said he feared that if this resolution were carried it would add too much to the work of the students, and would increase the difficulty of getting apprentices. It would be better to increase the amount of the practical work than to add on theoretical chemistry in the way proposed.

The PRESIDENT said they were anxious to facilitate the students as much as possible, but Sir George Duffey and some of the examiners had said that some of the students knew little or nothing whatever about the theory of chemistry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that in the Society's school they had been giving instruction in theoretical and practical chemistry concurrently. As to teaching practical without theoretical chemistry they might as well teach a person recitation before he knew how to read.

Mr. SMITH agreed with Dr. Whitla that it would be a serious matter to add anything more to the examination. The proposal which was made would involve 18 months'

residence in Dublin or Belfast. He admitted the need for theoretical chemistry, but thought the desired end might be attained by revising the syllabus and laying down an exact course for the examiners and the students.

The PRESIDENT: The establishment of technical schools is now becoming so general that there ought to be little difficulty. Almost in every town they are establishing them. We have a splendid one in Kingstown, also in Black Rock.

The resolution was referred to the School Committee.

The Council then adjourned.



A Conference Pair.

[At the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on November 8, Mr. John I. Bernard, local Secretary to the B.P.C., will receive from his colleagues on the Committee an address and piece of plate. Mr. Frank J. Gill acted as hon. sec. in the presentation-matter.]

Jack and Gill with heart and will,
Amid much joy and laughter,
Ran up and down fair Dublin town,
And we all followed after.
We journeyed far on jaunting-car
And trams-electric too, sirs,
But Jack and Gill were never still,
And try all we could do, sirs,
We couldn't stop them, off they'd hop
To search for more enjoyment,
Their guests to please and fingers squeeze
In welcome—kind employment.

Jack and Gill and others still
Of that fine commit-tee, sirs,
Whose names I know, but must forego
To tell you, for you see, sirs,
This thing of mine 's a nursery rhyme
And names I dare not mention,
Or when 'tis read 'twould bring down ed-
itorial intervention—
He'd say to me, "Now let me see,
That was not in the bill, sir,
You must reveal" the simple tale
Of Jack and likewise Gill, sir."

But Jack there was and Gill there was
And lots of other parties,
The prototypes in songs and pipes
Of Atkinsons and Carteighes:
All hearty men, in tongue and pen
No eloquence they lack, sirs.
But foremost must we put (or bust)
The form of genial Jack, sirs.
He worked so hard and ne'er a word
Or wish but he obeyed, sirs,
So quite by stealth we'll drink his health
In Dublin lemonade, sirs.

* With a touch of the brogue.

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Close Quotations for Selected Drugs, Pure Chemicals,
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3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

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 BB. Cases of 150 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 15s., averaging $6d.$ each, to retail at $9d.$ to $1s.$ each.
 CC. Cases of 100 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 15s., averaging $9d.$ each, to retail at $1s.$ to $1s. 3d.$ each.
 DD. Cases of 100 pieces, Toilet shapes, £5, averaging $1s.$ each, to retail at $1s. 6d.$ to $2s.$ each.
 EE. Cases of 80 pieces, assorted shapes, £6, averaging $1s. 6d.$ each, to retail at $1s. 9d.$ to $3s. 6d.$ each.

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND.

EXAMINATIONS.

All Examinations are held during the months of January, April, July, and October—viz.:

The Preliminary Examinations on the FIRST TUESDAYS.

The Pharmaceutical License Examinations on the SECOND WEDNESDAYS and following days.

The Pharmaceutical Assistants Examinations on the SECOND MONDAYS.

The Registered Druggist Examinations on the SECOND TUESDAYS.

All Applications must be lodged with the Registrar, and fees paid, a clear fortnight before the dates of the respective Examinations.

PHARMACEUTICAL SCHOOLS OF CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, AND MATERIA MEDICA.

The Chemistry School is under the direction of Professor TICHBORNE, LL.D., F.I.C., L.R.C.S.I., and Diplomate in Public Health, assisted by Mr. P. KELLY, M.P.S.I., and Mr. T. A. SHEGOG, F.I.C., F.C.S.

The Botany and Materia Medica School is under the direction of Mr. J. N. LAIRD, B.A., Large Gold Medallist and Sen. Mod. T.C.D., and Mr. J. S. ASHE, M.P.S.I., Medallist and Prizeman in Materia Medica, R.C.S.I., &c., &c.

The Fees for the Courses, in accordance with the Regulations of the Society, are as follow:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Theoretical Chemistry | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Practical Chemistry (Deposit 3/6) ... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Botany and Materia Medica (combined) | 2 | 2 | 0 |

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WE beg to remind our customers that we hold a very varied and complete stock of the above (see pages 21 and 22, also 32, of our Monthly Price Current of Drugs, &c.).

Our prices will be found to compare favourably with makers' prices, and there is the further advantage accruing to our friends of having their supplies **promptly, with other goods, carriage paid, and in perfect condition.**

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WE have in stock a selection of **Fancy Perfume Cases** at popular prices. We are also supplying for the Christmas trade **Margerison's Toilet Soaps, Nos. 35, 51a, 91, and 96**, in boxes covered with expensive fancy paper, at the usual price of 5/- per doz. boxes. These boxes, being of extra value, will sell well during the coming season.

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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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THE C. & D. DIARY, 1902.

HOME subscribers will receive their copies of the new DIARY in the course of next week. All the copies will be despatched carriage paid to destination. It occasionally happens that a fee is demanded on delivery. Should that occur with any subscriber this year the easiest way out is to pay it, take a receipt, and send it to the publisher of the C. & D., when the money will be refunded. In each of the home copies we have inserted a show-card in regard to the

SALE OF POISONS.

It is really a public notice which can be framed or otherwise exposed in the shop, so that the co-operation of purchasers of poisons in observing the law may be obtained. The card also contains the official schedules of poisons for Great Britain and Ireland, and we hope our subscribers will find it useful in business. Besides this card each copy of the DIARY (home or abroad) contains two postcard coupons for

TEN GUINEAS IN PRIZES.

One postcard we wish to be used for a paragraph or verse *re* the contents of the DIARY, or a "shop-hint," and on the other we want answers to the following questions:—

1. Which is the most interesting advertisement in the DIARY?
 2. Which DIARY advertisement should be most helpful during the year?
 3. Indicate the best illustrated design amongst the DIARY advertisements?
 4. Name the speciality (of any kind) advertised in the DIARY which you sell most of?
 5. What is there not advertised in the DIARY that should be?
 6. Which proprietary article would you like to own?
- Full particulars in regard to the two competitions are given on the inset.

Chemists who have allowed their subscription to lapse should renew *now*, so as to get a copy of this DIARY. It alone is worth the year's subscription—10s.

Summary.

THE latest store-prices are mentioned on p. 906.

DR. J. C. MCWALTER thinks hydrogen may be a poison (p. 922).

MR. ARNOLD BAISS is represented on p. 918 playing a Jewry Street tune.

SIR WILLIAM MCCORMAC, BART., the eminent surgeon, died this week (p. 923).

PROFESSOR CUTLER's third lecture on trade-mark law is reported on p. 940.

A METROPOLITAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION is impossible, thinks "Xrayser" (p. 919).

CARBOLIC disinfectants are the subject of an order by the Local Government of Scotland (p. 918).

THE PROTECTION OF PRICES still occupies our columns, several letters being printed this week (p. 909).

BASS'S FAMILIAR DIAMOND trade-mark is declared by Mr. Justice Kekewich to be common property (p. 924).

SOME light is thrown on the business in menthol cases by a law-suit heard in London, and reported on p. 925.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL have struck a member's name off the roll, but why has not transpired (p. 917).

DR. TAKAMINE, the Japanese chemist, says physis has played an important part in the reform of Japan (p. 911).

MICA exists in several varieties. Professor Silvanus Thompson has lectured to the Optical Society about it (p. 912).

PROFESSOR PURDIE, of St. Andrews, has given the University there 5,000*l.* to establish a chemical-research laboratory (p. 908).

A LENGTHY PAPER on the manufacture, properties, and analysis of lemon oil, by Messrs. Burgess and Child, is reported on p. 913.

R.D.S. ENG. is a suffix to dentists' names which the General Medical Council objects to. A case in point is reported on p. 938.

PHARMACY IN THE FAR EAST was treated by Mr. T. Edward Lescher in a paper before the Chemists' Assistants' Association (p. 912).

DOCTORS' DRUG-SHOPS have again been discussed by the General Medical Council, and a new resolution respecting them has been passed (p. 939).

BOOTS "EASTERN" COMPANY have been fined 20*l.* and costs for selling soap-liniment made with methlated spirit (p. 925). We discuss this subject on p. 921.

VACCINATION has come out rather strong in the London small-pox epidemic (p. 922), but lymph has been getting some hard rubs in the United States recently (p. 909).

"BLACK DRINK" has again been in court, Messrs. Day & Son having taken further action against Messrs. Riley & Whittaker and getting what they wanted (p. 924).

MR. RENDALL, of Great Yarmouth, has been before the General Medical Council because he is professionally connected with a medical-aid society that canvasses (p. 937).

THE Medicine-stamp Acts are being enforced just now with exceptional vigour. We indicate in the first editorial article some points on which the trade may slip (p. 920).

FORFARSHIRE CHEMISTS met in Dundee on Wednesday, and discussed B.P.C. arrangements, prices of patents, the apprenticeship question, and the sale of poisons (p. 916).

No fewer than 31,268 copies of the British Pharmacopœia have been sold, but only 320 of the Addendum, whose utility is thus discounted. The Indian Government have, however, ordered 3,500 copies of it (p. 939).

THE Medical Preliminary examination regulations have been modified so as to allow certain examinations to be passed in two sittings, and the College of Preceptors' Special examination has been restored (p. 938).

MEETINGS of shareholders in Camwal (Limited) and Boots, Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited) are reported on p. 928. We also summarise the report of Idris & Co. (Limited), which shows 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

THE DRUG-MARKETS continue depressed, and no activity is looked for until the turn of the year. Quinine in second-hands is lower, owing to heavy bark-shipments. Codeine has been advanced, and cod-liver oil is rising. Several fine alkaloids such as atropine, duboisin, eserine, and veratrine, have been advanced. Keen continental competition in essential oils has led to reductions in sandalwood, clove, dill, &c. Carbonate of ammonia is dearer, and there will probably be an advance in arsenic (p. 933).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

On December 3, one of the widows in the shop of Boots (Limited), Queen Street, Wolverhampton, was smashed. Some silver-plated articles, part of a Christmas window-show, were stolen.

By order of the executors the stock-in-trade of the late Mr. William Newton, chemist and druggist, Greenfield, Saddleworth, was arranged to be sold by auction on December, 2 and two following days.

William Henry Gee (33) has been sentenced to two months' hard labour for stealing articles valued at 6*l.* from his employer, Mr. Montagu Bateman, pharmaceutical chemist, St. Albans Road, Watford.

Dr. Balfour Stewart left on November 30, by the African steamer *Runtex*, to carry on the work of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine on the Gold Coast. He will remain there for a year or longer.

At a sale of shares at Sheffield on November 26, thirty 6 per cent. preference shares in Boots (Lancashire) (Limited) realised 1*l.* 3*s.* each, and a similar number of like shares in Boots' Pure Drug Company 1*l.* 3*s.* each.

Henry Johnson has been committed to prison for two months' hard labour for wilfully breaking a plate-glass window, valued at 4*l.* 10*s.*, at the shop of Day's Southern Drug Company in High Street, Southampton.

The off wine-licence attached to the chemists' business lately carried on at Cornholme, Todmorden, by Mr. Herbert Buckley, was, on November 28, transferred to Mr. Albert Edward Hadfield, who has purchased the business.

The chemist's medicated-wine licence attached to the business carried on at 312 High Street, Lincoln, by Mr. G. A. Grierson, chemist and druggist, has been transferred to Mr. E. R. Dixon, who recently took over the business.

The annual dinner of the Institute of Chemistry was held in the Hôtel Métropole on December 4, Professor J. M. Thomson, F.R.S. (President) in the chair. The principal speakers were Lord Monkswell, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and Lord Reay.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions on December 3, Mr. Jas. A. Legg, chemist and druggist, 335 King Street, Hammer-smith, W., was fined 40*s.* for having upon his premises for business purposes sixteen unjust weights. The weights were ordered to be forfeited.

Samuel Marston (38), a dentist, of Leicester, was sentenced at the Oxford Assizes last week to eighteen months' hard labour for bigamy, having married a Miss Kneath at Swansea in July last, when his wife was alive. Marston is registered as in practice before July 22, 1878 - *i.e.*, when he was 15.

Mr. Hngo Werner, described as a chemist, was on November 29 charged at Marlborough Street with obstructing the police. The evidence showed, however, that Werner was assaulted by the police, and he was discharged. The policeman who ill-treated Werner is to be reported to the Commissioner of Police.

At the West Ham Police Court on December 4, the Vinolia Company (Limited) was fined 20*s.* and 12*s.* costs in each of six cases taken against the company by the inspector of factories for employing six young persons at the factory at Carpenter's Road, Stratford, up to 8.30 and 9.15 P.M. instead of 7 P.M. as required by the Act.

On December 4, William Hovenden Courtenay, Frederick Grey, and Alfred Beeson were charged at the Mansion House, on remand, with conspiracy to defraud Bovril (Limited) and others, but after hearing the evidence the Alderman said he had his doubts as to whether any jury would convict upon the evidence adduced before him, and defendants were discharged.

Sir John and Lady Brunner officiated on November 28, in the presence of thousands of people, at the demolition of the great chimney on the old Cheshire Amalgamated Salt-works, Middlewich, now owned by Brunner, Mond & Co.

Mrs. Benson, the wife of an Ince collier, mixed some roburite with insect-powder in a tin, and scattered it about the beds and house. She, her husband, and five children, became ill, and were successfully treated in the Wigan Infirmary. The cause of the poisoning was not known until the woman explained what she had done. Roburite is a nitro-explosive, and is absorbed by the skin.

The question of costs in the Royal Baking-powder lawsuit was settled by Mr. Justice Byrne on Monday. The Taxing-Master had disallowed the costs of Mr. Augustine Smith, an official of the New York company, and of certain trade witnesses—about 400*l.* being in dispute. From this decision the New York company appealed, and Mr. Justice Byrne agreed with the Taxing-Master, but granted leave to appeal.

At Ashburton last week, Jane Millon, wife of a labourer, was charged with obtaining by false pretences from Mr. John W. Martin, chemist, castor oil, Liebig's extract, quinine, bovril, and other things, to the value of 19*s.* 5*d.* She was also charged with obtaining goods from a local bootmaker, and, after hearing evidence, the Bench gave defendant the benefit of the doubt in the first case, and fined her 40*s.* in the second.

The Anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held at Burlington House on St. Andrew's day, when officers were elected and medals were presented as already noted in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In the evening there was a dinner at the Hôtel Métropole, Sir William Huggins (the President) taking the chair. Several chemists were present, but none directly connected with pharmacy except Dr. J. W. Swan, F.R.S., and Dr. J. C. Thresh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clifford Probyn (Mayor of Westminster) gave a dinner on Monday evening, December 2, at the Prince's Hall Restaurant, Piccadilly, to the aldermen and councillors of the Westminster City Council to celebrate the birthday of Queen Alexandra. After dinner he read the following telegram from the Queen:—

To the Mayor of the City of Westminster, London.—I thank you, the aldermen, and the councillors of the City of Westminster for your kind congratulations.—ALEXANDRA.

At an inquest held at Nottingham on November 24 relative to the death of a woman named Guymer (71), evidence was given by Mr. H. H. Husbands, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, who had supplied deceased with some medicine. Mr. Husbands deposed that the preparation contained a small quantity of tincture of opium, and he thought that the bottle was properly labelled in accordance with the Act. The medical evidence showed that death was due to heart failure following bronchitis.

The Society of American Women in London entertained the nurse-delegates to the recent International Congress of Nurses at Buffalo at a reception in the Prince's Hall, W., on November 29. In reporting upon some of the features of the Congress, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick said a fruitful topic had been the comparison of the nursing systems in vogue in the armies and navies of the United States and Great Britain, and she gathered that the system in Great Britain gave much more scope for efficient organisation.

Store-prices.

The alterations in the December price-list of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) include reductions in the price of gastric antacid lozenges from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb., 1-gr. quinine pellets from 11*d.* to 10*d.* per 100, and sparklets (large) from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per dozen. Albo-carbon has been advanced from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and Vinolia premier dentifrice from 3½*d.* and 6*d.* to 4*d.* and 8*d.* per box. The new (1901) pattern sparklet syphon has been added to stock, the price complete for the reputed quart size being 6*s.*

International Catalogue of Science.

The arrangements for publishing the international catalogue of scientific literature have made considerable progress. The Committee of the Royal Society has, it is stated, con-

cluded contracts with the printer and publisher, and it is hoped that the work of publication will begin early in next year. No fewer than 336 sets of the catalogue have been subscribed for, of which the United States takes 71 sets, Germany 45, Great Britain 45, France 35, Italy 27, Japan 15, Canada 8, India and Ceylon 28, and other countries vary from 6 sets to 1. Bureaus for collecting material have been established in twenty-eight countries, and in many cases these are now at work engaged in preparing catalogue slips and transmitting them to the Central Bureau in London.

An American Exhibition in London.

There is to be an exhibition of American products at the Crystal Palace from May to September, 1902. Practically the whole of the interior space is to be devoted to the exhibition, and, according to the prospectus, "complete success is already assured." Class VI. comprises pharmaceutical and kindred preparations, surgical appliances, drugs, perfumery, &c.; Class IV. includes hygiene, lighting, heating, ventilating, and sanitary appliances; and Class VIII. will be devoted to photographic and optical apparatus and material.

Photographic and Optical Exhibition.

The third Photographic and Optical Trades Exhibition is announced to take place at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., from April 11 to 19, 1902. The optical section is a new one. Particulars can be had from Mr. A. C. Brookes, Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Royal Institution.

Among the lecture arrangements at the Royal Institution, before Easter, are the following:—Professor J. A. Fleming, six lectures (adapted to young people) on "Waves and Ripples in Water, Air, and Ether"; Dr. A. Macfadyen, six lectures on "The Cell: its Means of Offence and Defence—Immunity" Mr. W. N. Shaw, two lectures on "The Temperature of the Atmosphere: its Changes and their Causes"; Professor E. B. Poulton, two lectures on "Recent Researches on Protective Resemblances, Warning Colours, and Mimicry in Insects"; and six lectures on "Some Electrical Developments," by Lord Rayleigh. The Friday evening meetings will commence on January 19, when Lord Rayleigh will deliver a discourse on "The Interference of Sound." The Duke of Northumberland will, after the discourse, unveil and present to the Institution, on behalf of the subscribers, a bust by Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A., of Sir Frederick Bramwell, Bart., Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institution from 1885 to 1900.

Birmingham Notes.

At a lecture of one of our learned societies it was stated that mercuric cyanide is not poisonous because its aqueous solution cannot be ionised. [Fatal cases have occurred.—ED.]

Birmingham is to have a new dental hospital, to be erected on a site at the southern corner of the intersection of Great Charles Street by Church Street. On the third floor there will be a filling-room fitted with fifty patients' chairs.

An important scheme is about to be tried in a large local hospital with regard to the training of lady pupils and others in pharmacy and dispensing. It is proposed to have a three-years' course or curriculum, the first year to be probationary and without salary, but with premium, and the subsequent years to be with a small progressive salary. It is inferred that by this plan a pupil will be able to proceed straight to the Minor examination.

Football.

Old Frogmarians v. Muter's College.—A match was played between these clubs at Southfields on November 30. A very exciting and pleasantly contested game ended in a draw of 4 goals each.

Debt Cases.

The Westminster County Court Judge has this week made orders for payment or committal in debt summonses respecting chemicals and similar goods. They were Hopkins v. Cook (the defendant had carried on business as a chemist at Whitechapel Road; he said he could not pay debts now);

Lewis v. Hay (defendant being the maker of a skin-preparation); Langley v. Rhodes (defendant, a chemist, carried on business at Lambeth Palace Road, but had sold it for 200l.).

Ups and Downs.

A man named George Bult has just died in the South Molton Workhouse at the age of 73. It is said that Bult was once a prosperous chemist in Fiverton. Some time after relinquishing business there Bult travelled North Devon selling chemists' recipes, but latterly he had been employed as an agricultural labourer.

An inquest was held at Goole on December 2, on the body of Charles Goodwin, formerly a wholesale chemist, but who had latterly been working as a dock labourer. Dr. M. Robertson identified the body as that of his brother-in-law, and, in reply to the Coroner, the medical attendant said there was no suspicion of poison. Death was due to heart disease and peritonitis.

The Errand-boy's Complaint.

At Gloucester Police Court on December 2, Harry Edwin Slinn, chemist and druggist, Northgate Street, Gloucester, was summoned for having assaulted Percy Young, his errand-boy. According to the boy's evidence, Mr. Slinn was not satisfied with the way a bottle had been washed, and hit him on the head with it, "knocking him senseless." The bottle used was produced, and it was unbroken. Defendant's version of the story was that on the particular day in question he had reason to complain about the bottles being dirty. The lad was in a stooping position, and had his cap on. Witness spoke to him, but he did not answer, and then witness tapped him on the head with the bottle, which he held between two fingers. It was not a fact that the boy was knocked senseless. He remained in the shop for two or two and a half hours afterwards, and made no complaint until some four hours later. The Chairman said the Bench considered the case very trivial, and it would be dismissed. They would remit the costs against the boy, but Mr. Slinn had to pay 1s.

The Week's Poisonings.

The whole of the seven fatalities from poisoning that have occurred since our last report were caused by scheduled poisons. In three cases laudanum was the medium, carbolic acid was used in two instances, and morphine and strychnine respectively account for the remainder. In one of the laudanum-poisoning cases the victim was a collier belonging to Rhosyllen, near Wrexham. In the course of his evidence at the inquest, Dr. J. E. H. Davies, of Wrexham, produced two laudanum-bottles which were found in the deceased man's house. One was nearly full and the other was empty. Dr. Davies said there was a great deal of opium sold in Wrexham. There had been several cases of opium-poisoning recently, but the patients had recovered, and nothing more was heard of them. There seemed to be no difficulty in obtaining opium.—At an inquest at Kensington on the body of Mr. Alfred James Lewis (76), senior partner of the firm of Lewis & Allenby, silk mercers, Regent Street, who was found dead in bed, it was stated that a box containing some cocaine-tablets had been found in deceased's bedroom. The chemist who supplied them stated that they were sold to Mrs. White, a sister of deceased. Dr. Henry McNaughton Jones, who had attended deceased some time before, said cocaine would have a serious effect on some diseases, and would cause collapse. It would be dangerous to take unless under medical advice. After making a *post-mortem* examination, however, he was satisfied that cocaine-poisoning had nothing to do with the death, which was due to heart-disease.

"THE REV. JOSEPH HOPE, St. Cloud, West Court Road, Worthing, England," is advertising medical treatment in the daily papers. For some particulars about him see *Truth*, December 5 page 1473.

THE LIVERPOOL DENTAL HOSPITAL is severely handled by *Truth* this week, because a poor woman who applied for the repair of a broken plate was asked to pay 4l. before any work could be done. The hospital appeals for charity on the ground that it treats 23,000 patients annually, and our contemporary is naturally sarcastic about that 4l. fee.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Prospering.

At Dublin, on November 27, the directors of the firm of A. & R. Thwaites & Co. (Limited), chemists and aerated-water manufacturers, held their yearly meeting, and declared a dividend on the ordinary 5% shares at the rate of 7 per cent., together with 3s. bonus in respect of each share. The profits for the year amounted to 7,960*l.* odd. The company was stated to have more than kept up its sound business during the year, and the reserve fund was over 10,000*l.*

Tubercuray Medicines.

The following is Sir Charles Cameron's report on the medicines supplied to the Tubercuray and Aclare Dispensaries:—

Tubercuray Dispensary.—Compound powder of jalap: It yielded 23 per cent. of ash, and contained 57 per cent. of acid. tart. potassium. The microscopic examination was satisfactory and correct. Solution of mercuric chloride: It contained 0.110 gramme of mercuric chloride per 100 c.c.; practically correct. Syrup of ferrous iodide: Sp. gr. 1.377; it contained 8.23 grammes of iodine (as ferrous iodide) per 100 c.c.; correct. Aromatic syrup of cascara: Sp. gr. 1.010; extract, 39 grammes per 100 c.c.; absolute alcohol by volume, 18.9 per cent., equal to 21 per cent. spirit of 90 per cent. alcohol; correct.

Aclare Dispensary.—Creosote: Sp. gr. 1.080; responded satisfactorily to all the tests of purity applied to it. Tincture of jalap: Sp. gr. 0.903; extract, 3.6 grammes per 100 c.c.; absolute alcohol by volume, 68.8 per cent., equal to 95.5 per cent. spirit of 70 per cent. alcohol; correct. Tincture of ferric chloride: Sp. gr. 1.095; iron, 5.4 grammes per 100 c.c.; absolute alcohol by volume, 21.7 per cent., equal to 24.2 per cent. spirit of 90 per cent. alcohol; practically correct.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Nearly Poisoned.

On November 28 a Perth labourer named Nicoll attempted to commit suicide by taking oxalic acid. Dr. Parker Stewart was soon in attendance, emetics were applied, and Nicoll was brought round.

An Aberdeen woman named Lane, on November 30, picked up a bottle marked "Poison" in a friend's house and drank some of the liquid, thinking it was rum. It proved to be a poisonous liniment, however, and by prompt treatment at the Royal Infirmary her life was saved.

For Chemical Research.

Dr. Purdie, Professor of Chemistry at St. Andrews University, has offered the University a gift of 5,000*l.* for the purpose of building and equipping a chemical-research department, on the condition that the Carnegie trustees regard the scheme with favour and signifying their willingness to help. In his letter to Principal Donaldson, intimating the gift, Professor Purdie says that the universities are very poorly provided for in this respect compared with those of foreign countries, and that scientific industries suffer in consequence, at St. Andrews in particular.

The Jubilee Dinner.

As already intimated (*C. & D.*, November 23, page 830), it was resolved that Scottish pharmacists should, in some suitable way, take note of the fact that it is now fifty years since the visit of Jacob Bell to Scotland, in connection with which the North British Branch was instituted. It was also felt that the coincidence of the Diamond Jubilee of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain would give further opportunity of taking note of that important event. After full consideration it was found that

the most generally acceptable mode of celebrating the double event would be a dinner of Scottish pharmacists, which is to take place in the Royal Hotel, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, December 18, 1901, at 6.30 p.m. The chair is to be taken by Mr. Peter Boa, and the Vice-Chairmen are Mr. William Doig, Dundee, and Mr. W. L. Currie, Glasgow. The principal guest will be Mr. G. T. W. Newholme, President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Any members of the Society or other friends desiring to attend the dinner may have tickets (price 7*s.* 6*d.* each) from Mr. Rutherford Hill, 36 York Place, Edinburgh.

Glasgow Notes.

Although Glasgow is now free from plague, the sanitary authorities urge that the crusade against rats should be carried on vigorously. Result—increased demands for rat-catchers and killers.

There are at present some half-a-dozen cases of smallpox in hospital, and those who have not been re-vaccinated are urged to have it done now. As about 70 per cent. of the population were re-vaccinated last winter it is not expected that the trade will experience a recurrence of the great boom in protective shields and pads.

Dr. Galt's preservative fluid was misquoted in our issue of November 23. His own words are:—

The liquid which I have employed during the last two years for preserving museum specimens at the Glasgow Samaritan Hospital for Women is composed as follows:—Common salt, 5 oz.; potassium nitrate, 1 oz.; chloral hydrate, 1 oz.; water, 100 oz.

In their annual report the managers of the Western Infirmary express the opinion that the need for a new dispensary becomes more clamant every day. During the year 18,252 outdoor patients were treated, each patient averaging three to four visits. It is proposed to spend over 40,000*l.* on the new building, and as only half this sum has been subscribed the managers appeal for further subscriptions.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A BOMB AT THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—Last Tuesday morning an attempt seems to have been made to blow up or damage the Paris School of Pharmacy. The wife of the head gardener, returning from her marketing at half-past eleven, noticed a suspicious-looking object lying against one of the walls in the rue Michelet. She gave an alarm, and one of the School staff, who is also a lieutenant of artillery in reserve, recognised the object as a bomb of recent design. The police were communicated with, and the bomb was conveyed to the municipal laboratory for examination.

THE BERTHELOT JUBILEE.—I learned too late to mention in last week's report that the delegate from the Dublin University was Professor Emerson Reynolds, D.Sc., who also presented an address from the Chemical Society, M. Berthelot being the senior honorary member of that Society. In addition to the addresses already mentioned, reference should also be made to one presented in the name of the Paris School of Pharmacy, by Professor L. Guignard, the director. It reads: "Dear and Illustrious Master,—Since 1859 you have never ceased to belong to our school, and we are proud and profoundly grateful for the glory you have brought to it. Your first professorship was at the School of Pharmacy, and you introduced there new ideas and methods in the teaching of organic chemistry. During seventeen years several generations of students attended your lectures, and they are proud of having been your pupils. In the very modest laboratory of the old School of Pharmacy you followed the series of your discoveries which have never been interrupted." Dr. Toulouse, Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at the School of Higher Studies, had the privilege of examining M. Berthelot some time ago when making researches on the subject of intellectual superiority, and makes the following remarks concerning the great chemist:—"M. Berthelot told me one day he had observed that scientific invention, just as the imagination of artistic creation, rarely results from pure reasoning, but more often from ideas arising almost unexpectedly. His best dis-

coveries seem to have come suddenly and outside the normal and logical process of reflection."

A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.—The following story of what recently befell a French chemist and his wife should make bachelor chemists of a mature age reflect before entering into the bonds of matrimony. The couple in question, M. and Mme. R.—, residing in the Boulevard des Batignolles, Paris, are badly matched; he had turned fifty years of age on their wedding-day a few months ago, while the lady had barely reached twenty. Complete incompatibility of temper soon added itself to the difference in age, and their happiness barely lasted through the honeymoon-stage. Madame was frivolous, coquettish, and flighty, while the chemist seemed to have made Othello his special study in matters of jealousy. When things had reached an acute stage the young wife left the conjugal roof some months ago after a scene of more than usual violence. She tried to get a divorce, but as her husband opposed the step she sought a novel way of seeking revenge. Being of attractive appearance she soon succeeded in having admirers galore, and to one and all she replied, "Give me an appointment by letter," at the same time supplying her husband's address. The result was that the unlucky chemist was driven nearly wild by receiving numerous letters addressed to his wife (which he apparently took the precaution to open), all couched in more or less compromising terms. The climax came last Saturday. One of the admirers, tired of waiting for a reply, made up his mind to call at the house, and the door was opened by the chemist himself. He happened to be at work in his laboratory, and so was wearing a blue apron, which caused the visitor to take him for a servant. "Take my card to Madame," said the caller, "and say I have a handsome present for her." The husband was wary enough to politely invite the visitor inside, and then fell on him with might and main. The latter soon had a sort of dazed idea that he had wandered into the den of the Forty Thieves, and thought he was lucky in being able to fight his way to the door and shout for help. When the affair had been straightened out at the police-station the two men realised that a daughter of Eve had made them both her catspaw, and mutual apologies ended the affair, the chemist promising to settle with his wife later.

Colonial and Foreign News.

CANCER INVESTIGATIONS.—The Emperor William has commissioned Professor Ehrbach, the well-known bacteriologist and physiological chemist, of Frankfurt-on-Main, to devote himself henceforth exclusively to the study of cancer.

THE Russian Pharmaceutical Society, which has its headquarters in Moscow, was to celebrate on December 5, with appropriate pomp and circumstance, the two-hundredth anniversary of the opening of the first free pharmacy in Russia.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL.—Count von Bülow, the Chancellor, introduced the new German Tariff Bill into the Reichstag on Monday, December 2. In the course of his speech he said the Bill does not represent an abandonment of the policy of commercial treaties.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.—The Federal Government have dropped the *ad valorem* duty on packages and the measurement duty on earthenware and glassware, while raising the *ad valorem* duty 20 per cent. Similarly the composite duties on cocoa and tea are abolished in favour of a fixed duty, which is 2*d.* in the case of cocoa, 3*d.* for tea in bulk, and 4*d.* for tea in packets.

U.S.A. TRADE RECIPROCITY.—President Roosevelt, in his address to Congress, which opened on December 2, referred to the general acquiescence over the present tariff, and said it would be unwise to make any general change at present. At the same time it is desirable, he added, to establish a supplementary system of reciprocity. This should be effected without any injury to home industries.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—On and after January 1, 1902, foreign commercial travellers in Austria-Hungary will have to provide themselves with certificates of identity accompanied by their photograph, in

addition to the legitimization certificate already asked for. Both these certificates must be issued by one and the same authority, and will be available not only on the Austrian, but also on the Hungarian and Bosnian railways. The cases of samples of commercial travellers presenting these certificates will benefit from the privilege of reduced railway-rates, particulars of which can be had upon application to the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The British Board of Trade also state that they are prepared to issue both these certificates.

American Notes.

ADULTERATED QUININE-PILLS.—The U.S. Government has recently rejected a lot of 2,000,000 2-gr. quinine pills supplied by a prominent pharmaceutical house, on the ground that they contain only about 1 gr. of quinine sulphate, the balance consisting largely of plaster of Paris. The order was secured, it is claimed, on an open bid at a price below the market value of quinine.

IMPURE VACCINE.—Considerable agitation is being aroused by the results obtained from the vaccine lymph supplied by commercial houses. In spite of the almost universal use of the glycerinated lymph claims are frequently made that this variety is followed by unusually severe reaction, and a reaction, too, which confers no protection whatever against smallpox, being simply pyogenic infection, producing great swelling of the arm and all the accompaniments of pyæmia. Cases are frequently cropping up where an attack of smallpox has followed shortly after what to all appearances was a perfect "take." The editor of the *New York Medical Journal* recently stated that he is far from being convinced that glycerinated lymph has a single point of superiority over the old dried-lymph points. A congressional inquiry into the whole subject of vaccination has been suggested.

THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY has even more difficulty over its monthly meetings than the P.S.G.B. The College is handicapped by internal divisions and jealousies, and it is impossible for anyone to attempt to reconcile the various factions without being accused of ulterior motives. A year or so ago a very successful series of meetings was arranged. Each evening was devoted to consideration of some special drug, papers on the chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacology, and commerce of the drug being contributed. These papers were widely distributed and gained favourable notice for the College, together with an increase in membership and number of students. The committee in charge of the scheme were harassed, however, and the cost of the whole series of meetings, some \$60 odd, was considered unwarrantable! Since then interest in the College has steadily declined, and at the last monthly meeting fewer than twenty members were present.

MEDICAL ETHICS.—Physicians in our large cities are constantly devising means for circumventing the code of ethics, especially the clause relative to advertising. The attendance of reporters at operations with subsequent notice in the daily Press scheme is about worked out, and at present the favourite plan is to contribute an article to a medical journal, preferably illustrated, and containing some pseudo-original research-work, and to send reprints broadcast. A New York physician hit upon the scheme of sending letters of advice, cleverly worded, to a supposed patient. The recipient of the letter, after perusal, would note that the initials of his name were wrong, and probably return it to the doctor, who, of course, would explain that the letter was intended for one of his patients with the same name but different initials, and er-um-carelessness of his secretary, &c. The scheme worked well until two men happened to compare letters, and exposure followed—with, however, little effect on the doctor's increased practice.

TETANUS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.—The whole country has been excited over the report of a number of deaths from tetanus following inoculation with vaccine lymph. The outbreak occurred in Camden, N.J., and Philadelphia, and its origin is more or less involved in mystery. Most, if not all, of the cases followed inoculation with vaccine made by

one concern in Philadelphia, but it is claimed that the vaccine could not have been contaminated, inasmuch as the tetanus did not develop for from sixteen to eighteen days after inoculation. Physicians state that it is due to negligence in not keeping the wound protected and clean, and that if the vaccine was tainted more than twenty cases should have followed something like half a million inoculations. Up to the present twelve deaths have occurred, and the public are thoroughly frightened—the more so as the outbreak follows closely on a similar occurrence at St. Louis, where ten deaths have occurred after injections of anti-diphtheritic serum. In the latter case there is no doubt that the serum was contaminated, as the horse from which it was obtained developed tetanus and was killed. The Board of Health, however, deny the possibility of infection from this source, as the serum was drawn on August 24, and the horse did not show tetanic symptoms until about October 1. This would tend to show that tetanus may remain latent for some time.

South African News.

(From our Cape Correspondent.)

THE GOVERNMENT have appointed Mr. A. R. E. Burton, F.R.G.S., Editor of the *Agricultural Journal*. Mr. Burton, arrived from Queensland about eighteen months ago, and has since traversed a great portion of South Africa in search of information upon the colonies.

DOCTOR SENTENCED FOR TREASON.—On November 8, "Dr." Lotter, brother of the executed Commandant, who was with the commando at the time it was captured, was sentenced to death at Somerset East. The sentence of death was, however, commuted to seven years' imprisonment.

KIMBERLEY.—The large store of Mr. W. N. Cooper, chemist, was entered by burglars on the night of November 7, and judging from the manner in which they operated, the burglars were well acquainted with the premises. Goods, mostly jewellery and fancy goods, to the value of 150l., were taken, and so far no clue as to the perpetrators has been discovered.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN AND THE PLAGUE.—A large marquee has been erected at the back of the Government Buildings in town, and Dr. Montgomery, the plague expert, is busy inoculating the natives, who come up in large crowds. Men, women, and children come in shoals, in their picturesque dresses, of red blankets and other things, and the sight of them squatting around, awaiting their turn to be operated upon, is one to be remembered. Up to date 4,885 have been treated.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY was by no means forgotten in the suburbs on November 9, and Claremont decided to honour the occasion by a tradesmen's dinner. Mr. F. W. C. Thomas, who has just completed and occupied new and palatial premises, was voted to the chair, and amongst the toasts was "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," which was ably responded to by Lieutenant Hall. Mr. Hall, is also a chemist, with no little interests in Claremont, and it is very gratifying to see these knights of the "mortar and pestle" to the fore on public occasions.

RAILWAY TENDERS FOR DRUGS.—The following tenders have been gazetted as accepted by the Cape Government Railways for the year ending December 31, 1902: Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co. for the supply of drugs, &c., Western System, at 33½ per cent. off all or any of the departmental list-rates; Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co. for the supply of drugs, &c., Midland System, 1902, at 36 per cent. off all or any of the departmental list-rates; Messrs. Lennon (Limited) for the supply of drugs, &c., Eastern System, 1902, at 12½ per cent. off all or any of the departmental list-rates.

THE PRETORIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has formally resumed its functions as a representative body, and held its first regular meeting since the outbreak of war, on November 5, for the purpose of receiving the statement for the past two years, and the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. The Chairman referred to the importance of the issues the Chamber would have to deal with in the future,

such as railway facilities, the compounding of natives, and compensation for war losses. Mr. E. K. Bourke was unanimously re-elected Chairman, Mr. A. Johnston Vice-Chairman, and the following gentlemen elected as the committee: Messrs. Chappell, Coles Hamilton, Jack, Lilienfeld, Paynton and Rodda.

Trade Notes.

STOCKTAKING.—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney will be closed on Saturday, December 28, and Monday, December 30, for stocktaking.

KODAK (LIMITED) have issued a circular, stating that after December 31, 1901, they will not supply wholesalers with their goods, as they intend to deal direct with retailers and the public.

THE SEN-SEN COMPANY, of Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., are making until December 18 special Christmas offers of Sen-Sen with extra boxes free. Particulars are given in the advertisement section of this issue.

COLOUR-PHOTOGRAPHY.—The Lumière N. A. Company (Limited), 78 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., are issuing a booklet of directions for producing colour-photographs by the Lumière process which will be sent to any of our subscribers who apply to them.

TATCHO.—The George R. Sims' Hair-restorer Company, 81 Great Queen Street, W.C., intimate that they are advertising to the public the 4s. 6d. size of "Tatcho" for 1s. 10d., to be obtained from chemists and others, and they solicit the co-operation of retailers in the matter.

THE SANTAS COMPANY (LIMITED), Bethnal Green, E., are offering at present eucalyptus oil of B.P. quality which contains upwards of 60 per cent. of eucalyptol. The terms are quoted in their advertisement in this issue, and samples may be obtained from the company on application.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS, Nottingham, send us several useful diaries. One is for the pocket and has a pencil in the loop-back, another is a "home diary and note-book" with interleaved pages and pages for accounts, and a third is a 6d. "scribbling-diary" of large size for the desk.

MESSRS. FRAENKEL BROTHERS, 58 Houndsditch, E.C., have sent us the fifty-fourth edition of their trade catalogue—a bulky production of over 500 pages. It contains illustrations and particulars of sundries that many chemists sell, and a copy will be forwarded to those of our readers who desire it on receipt of the postage, 4d.

THE NEWEST TABLOID medicine issued by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., is "tabloid" hydrarg. perchlor. et potass. iodid. Each tablet contains hydrarg. perchlor. gr. ⅓, and potass. iodid. gr. v, equivalent in mercury-content to 1 dr. of liq. hydrarg. perchlor. The compact form of the medicine is a recommendation, as such combinations have frequently to be taken over lengthy periods.

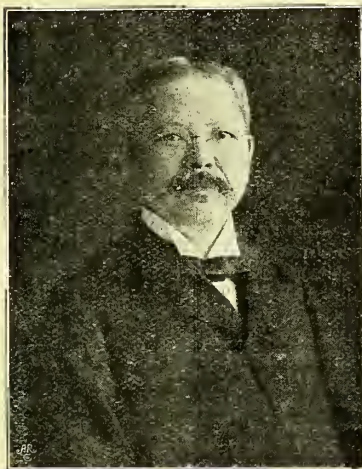
SOAPS FOR CHRISTMAS.—Messrs. Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), of Bow, London, E., have, as usual, prepared a series of soaps for Christmas trade. So far as the soaps themselves are concerned they are "Cook" brands which are favourites, but in some instances the cakes are wrapped in special wrappers bearing a seasonable good wish, while the boxes are prettily got up and labelled specially for Christmas trade. As they are inexpensive, attractive, and useful, these boxes should form acceptable Christmas presents to many people.

THE firm of E. Merck are now issuing from their London offices, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., some well-got-up literature in regard to the special products of the house. In one of the latest of these that we have received there are descriptive notes, with retail prices and therapeutic uses respecting bromipin, cacodylates, digitoxin, dionine, glandule, supranalis sicc. pulv., ext. supranalis hæmostaticum, glycerophosphates, hæmogallol, hydrogen peroxide, iodipin, largin, pyoktanin, stypticine, tannoform, and tropacocaine. Copies can be obtained on application.

Festivities.

A JAPANESE EVENING.

Last Friday evening, November 29, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, F.C.S., of Detroit, U.S.A., who is on his way to Japan, was entertained to dinner at the Grand Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, amongst those present being Dr. Morley Agar, Mr. L. Bidwell, F.R.C.S., Dr. James Cantlie, Mr. H. P. Dunn, F.R.C.S., Dr. Alfred Gubb, Dr. Wallis Hoare (Borneo), Mr. C. D. Marshall, F.R.C.S., Mr. MacAdam Eccles, F.R.C.S., Dr. Irwin Moore, Dr. George Ogilvie, M.R.C.P., Mr. Chisholm Williams, F.R.C.S., Dr. George Stoker, Dr. S. R. Wells, Dr. O. F. F. Grünbaum, Dr. Russell Wilcox (Minneapolis), and Dr. T. L. Foulds (Alton, Ill.). The exquisite dinner which the hotel *chef* served was a revelation to those who had not



DR. JOKICHI TAKAMINE, F.C.S.

been familiar with the *cuisine* of the house. After it, in reply to the toast of his health, given by Dr. Gubb, Dr. Takamine made a most interesting statement as to the connection between physic and the new era in Japan. It may be remembered that Dutch traders had so well established themselves at Nagasaki in the seventeenth century that they took over physicians from their own country, whose practice was extended to the Japanese. European methods of treatment were so appreciated that many Japanese went to the Dutch doctors to learn; but they had also to become acquainted with European languages, especially German, so as to read text-books—and, in fact, the study of medicine took them into things European generally. This was especially prominent in the fifties and sixties of last century. The progressive Japanese young man then found it necessary to become a pupil with one or other of the Dutch doctors, in order to extend his knowledge of Western ideals, and when the revolution took place in Japan the Reform party was very largely composed of those who had come under the Western influence, while many of the leading statesmen and politicians of the country have been trained as physicians; even the Marquis Ito, the Prime Minister, who is now in St. Petersburg, was as a young man the pupil of a Dutch doctor. Dr. Takamine is not himself a physician, but a chemist, and it will be remembered that while he was a student at the Glasgow University he entered upon the investigation of the rice ferment, which resulted in his discovery that the preparation of sake (the Japanese rice-beer) does not depend upon a yeast like malt, but is promoted by a micro-organism which produces diastase. As a result of that investigation *taka-diastase* is manufactured on a commercial scale. After briefly describing how it is prepared, and referring to his recent research on the suprarenal body and the isolation of a definite crystalline active principle, adrenalin, Dr. Takamine greatly delighted the guests by a series of stereopticon views of Japan, the photographs being beautifully coloured, and showing the entrancing beauty of the scenery as well as the characteristics of the Japanese people. Dr. Cantlie supplemented Dr. Takamine's modest references to his native country with interesting reminiscences of his association with the people there, and he particularly emphasised the great devotion that Japanese scientific men have for two of the most famous Englishmen, Newton and Darwin, in whose memory they celebrate a Newton mass and a Darwin mass, much as we celebrate Christmas. The pleasure of a delightful evening was not a little contributed

to by the excellent music of a select orchestra which performed during the dinner in an adjoining room.

SUNDERLANDERS DINE.

The annual dinner of Sunderland Chemists' Association was held in the Grand Hotel on November 27. The President (Councillor H. J. Turnbull, J.P.), occupied the chair, and was supported by the Mayor, Dr. Scurfield, Mr. R. Wright (Newcastle), Mr. Charles Ranken (Divisional Secretary Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. R. H. Bell, and Mr. G. P. Fairman. Amongst the guests were Messrs. Atkins, Kerse (Newcastle), G. F. Merson (Secretary Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations). Dinner over, and the loyal toasts duly honoured, Mr. G. F. Merson gave "The Pharmaceutical Society," coupled with the name of Mr. Charles Ranken, Divisional Secretary. He said that although they might not all see eye to eye with each other nor with the Council of the Society, yet it was their duty to loyally support the powers that be, and endeavour by actively interesting themselves in the proceedings of the Council, to amend any shortcomings which exist. Mr. Ranken, in responding, pressed home the needs of the Benevolent Fund, contribution to which, he said, was open to members and non-members alike. He also put in a word for the Chemists' Defence Association, and touched incidentally upon the vagaries of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Company-pharmacy also he mentioned, but held strongly that success lay in each chemist stamping his own individuality upon his business. That, he said, was the best ground on which to compete with the company concerns.

Mr. R. H. Bell gave "The Mayor and Corporation of Sunderland," to which the Mayor responded. "The Association and Kindred Associations" was given by Dr. Scurfield, and responded to by the President, and Mr. Wright (President Newcastle Association). Harmony, vocal and instrumental, was provided with a liberal hand, Mr. Kerse, jun., and others contributing songs, whilst Mr. A. D. Purse gave in character "The Inventor's Wife"—greatly appreciated.

TEESSIDE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first social gathering of this flourishing year-old Association was held on November 27 at the Albany Restaurant, Middlesborough. There was a good muster of members and friends, who did full justice to the capital supper provided. The chair was taken by the President (Mr. T. Buck), who, after supper, called upon Mr. W. R. Brackenbury to read a paper on "Trade Prospects." Discussion of the paper was postponed until a future meeting. A capital musical programme was provided for the amusement of the guests. Mr. T. W. Sudlow, of Stockton, gave two of his inimitable sketches, while the musical portion was contributed by Messrs. Stubbs and Harper, of South Bank.

SUPPING AND SMOKING.

The staff of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, of Charlotte Street, E.C., held their annual supper and smoking-concert on November 30, at the Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C. Mr. E. J. Millard, F.C.S., presided, and about fifty were present, the number increasing later in the evening, when the concert followed. The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. S. Shorto proposed "The Firm," and the Chairman, in responding, read a message from Mr. John C. Hewlett, F.C.S., wishing them a pleasant evening. Mr. Millard pointed out that this was their fifth annual social evening, and some credit was due to them in that all the talent was provided by the staff and their friends. The songs of Messrs. J. Chance, A. Street, and J. Davis were well rendered, whilst the comicalities of Messrs. E. Thompson and A. Upton caused great amusement. The success of the evening was, however, Mr. Frank Allman, son of the firm's senior representative, whose recitations were admirably delivered, and called forth a storm of applause. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne." The arrangements by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Harry Gillard) were very successfully carried out.

DRUGS and medicines to the value of 12,453*l.* were imported into Baghdad and Bussorah during 1900 against 16,782*l.* in 1899.

Winter Session.

Optical Society.

A MEETING of the Society was held on November 28 at the Technical Institute, Leonard Street, E.C. The President (Mr. Dixey) was in the chair, and after the routine business has been disposed of he called on Professor Silvanus P. Thompson to give a lecture on

MICA.

The resources of the Institute enabled the lecture to be experimentally illustrated, and it was further made attractive by a collection of the various kinds of mica, lent for the occasion by Messrs. Wiggins. Professor THOMPSON began by describing the uses of mica, it being used most extensively for lamp-chimneys and oven-windows, and for insulating-purposes. Mica is often misnamed talc, which is a substance possessing very different properties. The following table shows the chief varieties of mica, and the differences in optical properties:—

| — | Sp. Gr. | — | Angle | Index of Refraction |
|------------------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Muscovite ... | 2.7-2.9 | Biaxial | 55°-75° | 1.56-1.63 |
| Phlogopite ... | 2.72 | Biaxial | 7°-18° | 1.75-1.77 |
| Biotite ... | 2.7-3.1 | Uniaxial | { 0° or } { nearly } | |
| Lepidomelane ... | 2.9-3.1 | { Uniaxial } { and Biaxial } | — | |
| Zinnwaldite ... | 2.9 | Biaxial | 50°-67° | |
| Lepidolite ... | 2.8 | { Biaxial and } { Uniaxial } | 76°-86° 0° | |

Mica is a complex silicate commonly containing aluminium, sodium, potash, and magnesium. Lepidolite contains a good deal of lithium, easily demonstrated by holding a piece in the flame, whilst lepidomelane, a black mica, contains much iron. Muscovite, the commonest kind, known in the middle ages as "muscovy glass," is found in Russia; the other kinds coming from the United States, India, and Australia. The colour of mica varies according to its composition, and is also altered by "inclusions," some specimens shown being coloured by inclusions of thin plates of garnet and tourmaline. Crystals of mica belong to the monoclinic system, although they appear to be hexagonal. The characteristic of mica is its cleavage into flexible layers. Large blocks of mica are opaque, but, curiously enough, are quite transparent in the edge direction. Among the properties of mica are to be noted asterism, or the star-shaped figures which show on viewing some kinds of mica by transmitted light. A phenomenon of star-shaped figures (*schlagfigur*) is also produced on striking a plate of mica, the figure resulting varying with the kind of mica. On splitting and bending some kinds of mica flashes of light are seen, due to electrical disturbances. The optical properties of mica were shown in the tourmaline forceps, and by means of a polarising microscope adapted to the optical lantern. The optic axes were by this contrivance shown to vary, those in which the angle between the axes is very small being called uniaxial. The axes, as seen in the polariser, have the appearance of an eye, and are called "houppes." Professor Thompson pointed out that even when plates of mica are revolved before a strong light "houppes" are seen, this being a phenomenon that has not been previously pointed out. An artificial mica much used for insulating-purposes is made from waste pieces of mica by mixing with shellac and baking the plates under pressure.

Votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held at 73 Newman Street on November 28, Mr. T. EDWARD LESCHER read a paper on

PHARMACY IN THE FAR EAST,

which embodied some of his experiences in a recent tour of the Far East. After a passing reference to Chinatown in

San Francisco, that "excessiveness of the Far East on the Far West," and a brief glimpse of Honolulu, which contains "some very fine drug-stores after the American style," Mr. Lescher transported his audience to Manila, "the city of cigars, hemp, and earthquakes." English industry here is predominant. Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited) have a very fine pharmacy and do a good business. The climate is unhealthy, cholera often assumes a bad form, and malaria and other diseases make it a desirable place to live out of. Coming to Japan, Mr. Lescher mentioned Yokohama and Kobe as the only two important towns with a large foreign settlement. The Japanese Pharmacopoeia is very advanced, the tests for purity of chemicals being sometimes more stringent than in our own; and as all drugs and chemicals are liable to be sent to the Government laboratories to be tested, it gives the wily Japanese an opportunity of repudiating his bargain with the English importer which he is not slow to take advantage of. In fact, Mr. Lescher has a very poor opinion of the commercial morality of the inhabitants of happy Japan. Although the climate is good, and life there exceedingly pleasant, there is not much scope for the English pharmacist.

Dealing with China, he said the pharmacies in the chief ports have a European manager, with, perhaps, one or two English assistants. Much of the compounding and "putting-up" is done by Chinese, over whom is the *compradore* or head-man. The Chinese make excellent dispensers, but are rather addicted to rule-of-thumb methods—originality in a Chinese dispenser is not encouraged. Shanghai is the great port of Northern China; the climate is good for eight months of the year, but the remaining four are very hot. It is cosmopolitan in character, and there are good English pharmacies in it. In Hong-Kong, a Crown colony, military and naval requirements supersede all other considerations, and it is not such a pleasant place for the pharmacist, nor is the climate so healthy as at Shanghai. Mr. Lescher thinks that China offers many inducements to the pharmacist who can enjoy living abroad. The work is more varied and the conditions of life are lighter than at home. The language need not trouble the man going out, as pidgin English is very generally understood by the natives. Some amusing instances of this were given.

Singapore was described as the great centre of commerce in the East. Although the climate is excessively hot, the place is not unhealthy. The speaker drew a very attractive picture of life at Singapore. A man going out to the Straits Settlements must be prepared to pick up Malay quickly.

Penang is very similar to Singapore, both in the character of the pharmacies and the general conditions of life. The climate, however, is very hot, the temperature averaging 75° to 85° F. the whole year round; but it is not unhealthy if a man lives rationally. There is plenty of life in the place, and the community is a sociable one.

Siam is a little out of the way of the ordinary globe-trotter, but there are two large English dispensaries there and a number of Chinese and Siamese drug-stores. The European colony is limited in number, but it hangs together well, and life to an English pharmacist would be pleasant were the climate less unhealthy. Cholera occasionally assumes a bad form and carries off both European and native indiscriminately. Bangkok is the capital, and, being intersected with numerous canals, has been called the Venice of the East.

Burmah was next dealt with. The climate is better than Penang and Singapore. The hours of business are rather longer than in most places in the East, but very much better than at home. Rangoon is a busy place, with several pharmacies, one of which has a branch up country at Mandalay. The last place touched at was Colombo, which, Mr. Lescher thinks, offers little scope for private enterprise, the European dispensaries being in the hands of large firms of general merchants. He concluded by saying that he thought the Far East offers better scope for advancement than at home; but a man must go out with the idea of making it his future home, and must burn his boats behind him.

A short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. STROTHER said he had known twenty-four young pharmacists who had gone out to various parts of the East during recent years, and, as far as he knew, only two were now alive.

Mr. COUPLAND was surprised to learn that the Chinese business man is more honest than the Japanese.

Mr. LESCHER briefly replied to some of the questions. He admitted that many of the places he visited were unhealthy, but, generally speaking, if a man lived a healthy life he stood the climate well. There was the man who drank too much and the man who did not drink at all. The best thing was to strike the happy medium. In addition to some of the large firms he had mentioned, private pharmacies were scattered about, and a man could get a good manager-ship or could open on his own account. There were greater risks, but the scope was greater.

Mr. LESCHER, sen., thanked the audience for the kind and attentive manner in which they had listened to his son. He advised them all not to be afraid of work, and said that the keynote of life should be a spirit of cheery optimism.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

THE members met in the Chemical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, on Monday evening, December 2. Mr. Otto Hehner presided over an exceptionally large meeting. Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. W. C. Allen, Frederick Boehm, Brewis, J. C. Fell, J. F. Fnerst, French (French & Plucknett), David Howard, D. Lloyd Howard, H. Helbing, J. McCombie, F. W. Pasmore, E. J. Parry, Fredk. Power, and W. Watson Will.

The first paper read was on

THE LEMON-OIL INDUSTRY.

By Herbert E. Burgess, F.C.S., and J. F. Child.

After a brief historical statement in regard to the history and distribution of the citrus or lemon species, the authors stated that the two principal lemon growing districts now are Sicily and the Riviera; but the Tyrol, Spain, Portugal, and the countries on the south coast of the Mediterranean also supply a very considerable amount of lemons. The cultivated trees of Sicily mostly demand such an amount of moisture as can be obtained only on the mountain slopes. The whole north and east coast from the Bay of Castella round by Messina to Avola is an almost endless succession of orchards. In the interior practically no lemon or other trees are cultivated.

A lemon-tree begins bearing when five years old, and produces about 200 lemons. When it is fifteen or twenty years old it averages 1,000 fruit a year, and a full-grown tree produces from 3,000 to 5,000. A lemon-tree can be made to flower early by suitable irrigation, and so bear fruit (the summer crop), which is nearly all exported, and fetches high prices; but this is said to be detrimental to the tree. The natural fruit ripens in December. The cultivation of the lemon and production of its essential oil are probably the chief revenue-bearing industry of Sicily. The Italian Board of Trade do not specify lemons separately from the oranges in their commercial statistics, but the extent of the industry in Sicily may be gathered from the statistics of the exports from the two principal towns—viz., Palermo and Messina.

Palermo exported, 1899:—Oranges and lemons, 56,853,720 kilos., equal to 56,853 tons 15 cwt. Out of this amount there were imported to the United Kingdom 11,018,470 kilos., equal to 11,018 tons 10 cwt. In 1893 Palermo exported 51,759 kilos. of essential oils, and in 1899 72,620 kilos., an increase of 40 per cent. In 1899, of raw lemon-juice 767,620 kilos., and citrate of lime 301,380 kilos.

Messina exported, 1899:—Oranges and lemons, 59,809,682 kilos., equal to 59,809 tons; essential oils, 363,312 kilos.; citric acid, 111,070 kilos.; citrate of lime, 1,060,010 kilos.; concentrated lemon-juice, 2,147,719 kilos. Catania exported, in 1899:—53,451 tons of oranges and lemons, valued at 250,316*l*.

The authors suggested that some of our own colonies, especially the West Indies, should take up the cultivation of citrus fruits, which they believed would be a success.

They next described the methods of extracting the oil (see *C. & D.*, January 23, 1901, page 159), and then took up consideration of the

Constituents of the Oil.

Up to the present time the following substances have been reported to be present in oil of lemon:—Pinene, phellandrene, limonene, citral, octyl and nonyl aldehydes, geranyl

acetate, geraniol, methyl anthranilate, citronellal, citrap-
tene, and a resin. The aldehydes nonyl and octyl (*Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 1901, No 240), though present in very small quantities, play, in the author's opinion, a most important part in the aroma of lemon oil. Although a similar substance to the crystalline body has been obtained by Orismer, the authors have isolated it by means of acetone. Quite recently they have proved the presence of lævopinene and another terpene which the authors have not yet been able to identify. The pinene had the following constants:—

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Boiling point | ... | ... | 150° C. at 752 mm. |
| Sp. gr. | ... | ... | 0.859 at 15° C. |
| Rotation | ... | ... | -7.30°. |
| Refractive index | ... | ... | 1.4678 at 15.5° C. |
| Nitroso-chloride | ... | ... | M.-p., 100° C. |
| Hydrochloride | ... | ... | M.-p., 121° C. |

This pinene was isolated in Dr. Young's pear-shaped dephlegma-*tor* with twelve bulbs, an ordinary distillation-flask being quite useless. The pinene was also isolated from an oil which was pressed in Palermo under Mr. Child's eyes. A sample of the resin was shown. It was obtained from the residue left after the distillation of lemon oil, by solution in hot acetone, which deposits it on cooling. It has a melting-point of 64-67° C. The authors have been unable to find citronellal and phellandrene.

For the Examination of Lemon Oil

as to its genuineness, the determination of its specific gravity, optical rotation, and citral content, combined with the rotation after distilling, the first 10 per cent. are usually considered sufficient, but are by no means adequate to detect adulteration.

The sp. gr. given in most text-books, including the British Pharmacopœia, is 0.857-0.830 at 15° C., but 0.857 is too high. They suggested 0.856-0.859, as 0.860 is seldom obtained, 0.856 being quite an ordinary gravity for an undoubtedly genuine oil. The gravity varies according to the time of season when the fruit is pressed, and is also found to be higher in the latter part of the season. Several of their Sicilian correspondents confirm these views, amongst them Mr. Jacob, German Consul at Messina, and Messrs. Fratelli de Pasquale & Co.

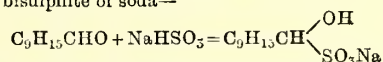
The optical rotation of the oil was next referred to. For 15° to 20° C. and 100 mm. they find a range of + 53° to 62° quite compatible with a genuine oil. At the earlier part of the season an oil may have a rotation of + 68°, but such oil is not met with on the market. Rotation also varies considerably with the district.

The refractive index is of considerable value. Where one has a range of 1.4733 to 1.4940, or, say, 7 in the third place of decimals, and where 90 per cent. of a distillate has a low refractive index, and the other 10 per cent a very high one, the refractive index is a very useful constant. The temperature of observation should be recorded, the Abbe refractometer is most suitable.

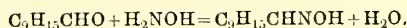
With regard to the rotation of the first 10 per cent. of distillate, the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, directs that it "should not produce a rotation differing by more than two degrees from that produced from the original oil." This is, the authors say, incorrect and absolutely worthless, as all oils of undoubted purity give a greater difference than 2°.

The citral content is in some respects most important. The strength (not flavour) of lemon oil is in a large measure due to the amount of citral present, but the fineness of the aroma is due to the alcohols, esters, and the other two aldehydes. Several methods are employed for determining the amount of citral, viz:—

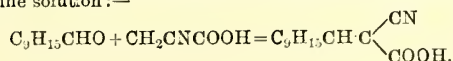
1. By the addition compound formed on shaking a strong solution of bisulphite of soda—



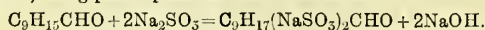
2. By the formation of an oxime with hydroxylamine in alcoholic solution and estimation of the amount used by titration of unused hydroxylamine:—



3. By the condensation compound formed with cyanacetic acid in alkaline solution:—



4. By the formation of a soluble sulphonic acid with sodium sulphite, using phenolphthalein as an indicator:—



No. 1 method is best done with 40 per-cent. solution of sodium metasilphite—50 c.c. of lemon oil being added to 75 c.c. of the meta-sulphite solution and 25 c.c. of sodium sulphite (made by exactly neutralising the bisulphite-of-soda solution with a 10-per-cent. solution of sodium hydrate) in a suitable flask. The temperature is raised to about 70°C , and the solution thoroughly shaken for one hour. The oil is then raised into the measuring burette and the diminution in volume gives the amount of total aldehydes. A correction must be made for the solubility of the terpenes. The authors subtract 0.35 for 25 c.c., but recommend each worker to determine this correction. This method may also be used for solutions containing high percentages of citral, but using from 5 to 20 c.c., and measuring in a Hirschsohn flask or modification of it.

No. 2 method "is excellent if one only knows the percentage of citral present," which is exactly what one wants to know.

The cyanetic-acid method as suggested by Parry was next described, and was said to be practically useless. They carry out No 4 [the equation we leave as given, but it does not balance either in H or O] as follows:—

A saturated solution of sodium sulphite is prepared, and, if acid, it is neutralised with a solution of sodium hydrate until a faint pink colour is permanently maintained with phenolphthalein. To 50 c.c. of the solution 25 c.c. of the oil is added, and 2 drops of an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein. The whole is then heated on a water-bath to nearly boiling-point, constantly shaking. A deep red colour almost at once appears, which shows that the action has commenced. A few drops of sulphurous acid are then cautiously added, and this is continued until no further colour is produced after a further addition of sulphurous acid. The oil is then measured in a similar manner to that described in the first method.

The authors submitted a table of results, and concluded that the bisulphite with sulphite (No 1) and the sulphite (No 4) are the most reliable, and give almost theoretical results if carried out on the lines suggested. What percentage of citral does lemon oil contain? Well, certainly not 7 to 8 per cent., but much nearer 4 per cent. If a genuine oil, having a sp. gr. of 0.860, can be obtained, then 7 to 8 per cent. would be quite reasonable; but, as they have stated before, such oils are not easily obtainable. They recently had 1 lb. of such oil submitted, which contained 7.4 per cent. of citral. The authors next dealt with

Adulterated Oils.

The chief adulterants are:—Lemon terpenes, turpentine, lemon-grass citral, and, less commonly, distilled lemon oil, cedarwood oil, and stearin. The British Consul for Sicily and the German Consulat at Messina have supplied the following figures in regard to adulteration:—

There were imported into Palermo, of turpentine:—

| | 1900 | First half 1901 |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| From United Kingdom ... | 505,000 kilos. | — |
| " France ... | 70,000 " | 30,000 kilos. |
| " Russia ... | 132,000 " | 80,000 " |

Messina imported lemon and orange oils terpenes:—

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| From England in 1900 ... | 843 kilos. |
| " Germany " ... | 8,205 " |

Of French and American turpentine:—

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| French in 1900 ... | 4,982 kilos. |
| American " ... | 25,064 " |

Besides the quantity of terpenes imported there are in Sicily annually worked up into terpeneless oil about 4,000 lbs. of oil. This would give about another 3,000 lbs. of terpenes. These figures show that Sicily uses per annum about 15,745 lbs. of terpenes and 605,101 lbs. of turpentine.

This enormous importation of turpentine is very suspicious, because there exists no legitimate purpose for which it can be used in the quantities imported. It cannot be employed in manufactures, because there are none in Sicily, and it cannot be used in any art unless it be the art of adulteration. The large quantity of terpenes also imported into Sicily is more suspicious still, because for this there exists no use whatever save a dishonest one.

Of these adulterants the lemon terpenes are the most difficult to detect, chiefly for the reason that natural oil consists of about 90 per cent. of such, and so a considerable amount may be added without altering the constants of an oil to any appreciable extent. Turpentine is still used, but not to so large an extent as formerly. It may easily be detected on distilling and examining the rotatory power of the first 10 per cent. distillate, which would have a much lower rotation than the original oil. Citral from lemongrass oil is a very common adulterant, and is always added to bring up the strength of an oil adulterated with terpenes. Even the purest commercial citral has a distinct and unpleasant smell resembling lemongrass oil. Stearin is alleged to be used for increasing the gravity of the oil. The authors have never found any oil so adulterated.

The authors then suggested a scheme for the examination of lemon oil, comprising:—

1. Determination of the sp. gr. at 15°C .
2. Determination of the opt. rot. in 100-mm. tube.
3. Determination of the ref. index at 20°C .
4. Determination of the citral content, 25 c.c. (total aldehydes).
5. Fractional distillation of 100 c.c. of the oil from a distilling-flask having three bulbs blown in the neck, connected with a condenser and a suitable receiver having two vessels graduated at 10 c.c. and 80 c.c. A Bruhl's apparatus answers the purpose very well. The whole is then exhausted, and a pressure of not more than 15 mm. should be obtained. The flask is then gently heated by means of an oil-bath. The first 10 c.c. should not take less than seven minutes in distilling. The next vessel is then put into position, and the distillation continued until 80 c.c. have distilled over. The pressure is then relieved, and the residual oil in the flask is distilled over with steam. The quantity so obtained should be carefully noted.

The authors submitted a table giving results of distillation, in comparison with the physical constants, with and without adulterants, and referred to terpeneless oils of lemon. Speaking of the terpenes which are distilled in Europe and re-exported to Sicily, strongly condemned the Sicilian authorities for endangering the essential-oil trade of the island by permitting such importation. They concluded by referring to the factors for the examination of this class of oils—namely, sp. gr., rotation, refractive index, aldehyde content and solubility, and, in some cases, esters and aldehydes after removal of citral. Tables of these factors were submitted. Thanks were expressed to the London Essence Company, in whose laboratories the work for the paper was carried out, and to Mr. T. H. Page, who had assisted in the work.

After the reading of the paper Mr. Child showed a number of interesting lantern-slides from photographs, which he had taken in Sicily.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. E. J. PARRY to open the discussion, which he did in an able speech, in the course of which he remarked that if many of the authors' deductions were accepted they would upset much of the admitted reasonable practice in regard to the analysis of oil of lemon. He considered that the amount of terpenes imported into Sicily was understated in the paper, and mentioned that these terpenes fetch as much as 2s 6d. per lb. in Sicily. He considered that Jacob's and Fratelli de Pasquale's sp. gr. figures were incorrect. Mr. Schimmel had several years ago taken samples of lemon oil in Sicily, and found the range to be from 0.857 to 0.863. He considered the B.P. limits absurd, and proceeded to discuss the constituents of the oil, and to criticise the method for the estimation of citral suggested, quoting in this connection from Tiemann's classic paper in the *Berichte*, and stating that Tiemann's method, in which sodium bicarbonate is used, gives the best results. He thought that the authors would find great difficulty in extracting the whole of the citral by the method they adopted, and that might account for the low percentage which they gave—5 to 6 per cent. was, in his opinion, nearer correct than any figure above 7 per cent. He also referred to the inadequacy of the refractive index as a test for the purity of oil of lemon, and concluded by saying that one of the samples of terpeneless oil of lemon, suggested by the authors to be "faked," he knew as a fact to be absolutely pure.

Mr. CHAPMAN next joined in the discussion, but added little to what had been said, except to defend the method

of estimating citral suggested in the paper. He spoke humorously on the trade in terpenes, and asked why the distillers in this country do not pour them down the drains?

Dr. LEWKOWITCH, Mr. LING, and Mr. MACEWAN having briefly spoken,

Mr. CHILD replied. He doubted if lemon-oil terpenes are used for adulterating bergamot oil, and pointed out that in Tiemann's process of estimating citral sodium bicarbonate is used for neutralising the sodium hydroxide liberated in the reaction. Mr. Parry had questioned the identity of the two aldehydes, and in reply to that he stated that the refractive index of the aldehydes is quite different from that of citral. So far as the testing of oil of lemon is concerned he considered that the refractive index should be taken in conjunction with the optical rotation, and as to the percentage of citral in oil of lemon, he agreed that a much higher percentage of aldehydes could be obtained, but they hold that the yields contain other odorous bodies, especially esters and alcohols.

Thanks were accorded to the authors, and Mr. HINCHLEY read a paper on the "Separation of Minerals of Different Specific Gravities."

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

A MEETING was held at the Municipal Technical College, Derby, on November 27, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.C., being in the chair. Two papers were down for reading. Mr. ARCHBUTT read the first one, entitled a

NOTE ON ROSIN-GREASE,

which he illustrated by experiments. Stirring together rosin oil and slaked lime "rosin-grease" is formed, a result which has been attributed to a supposed property possessed by the unsaturated hydrocarbons of which rosin oil is composed of combining directly with lime and other bases. With lime solidification takes place in a few minutes, with soda in a few days, and with potash after a longer period. The real cause of the formation of this "grease" (used to lubricate the iron axles of colliery-trucks and ordinary road-vehicles) is attributable, the author proved, to the resin acids which crude rosin oil contains, and which combine with the lime to form a soap. Neutral rosin oil, freed from resin acids, does not form a "grease" with lime.

Mr. F. J. R. CARULLA asked (in view of the use of resin spirit for varnish-making and the variations in the solidification period mentioned in the paper) whether Mr. Archbutt could suggest any remedy for non-drying varnishes? He had occasion to use a varnish that had been bottled for twenty-five years, and which originally was a quick-drying varnish. It now dries very slowly. Is this due to some molecular change, and if so, can its original nature be restored. The importance of this question will be appreciated by those who may have sat on a seat in church or chapel, finished off with a slow-drying varnish. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. O'SULLIVAN instanced the case of a varnish that had been put on some years, and was not dry yet.

Mr. R. M. CAVEN asked what was the difference between resin and rosin.

Mr. L. ARCHBUTT, replying, said experienced painters knew pretty well how to deal with varnishes. They would see that the surface to which the varnish had to be applied was free from grease, and would lime-wash it if necessary. Still the subject was an obscure one. The best of varnishes may dry in one place and not in another. In regard to the use of the two terms rosin was the commercial name of common resin or colophony.

Mr. J. T. WOOD, the Hon. Secretary, then read a short paper which he had translated from the German of Dr. Edmund Stiasny (Vienna) "On the Analysis of Chromotanned Leather," which was a criticism of several methods for estimating chromium and mineral acids in leather.

Votes of thanks terminated the meeting.

Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of this Association was held in the rooms of the Association, West Regent Street, Glasgow, on November 21. In the absence of the President (Mr. W. L. Currie), the chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Maben. The attendance was small.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Currie, although unable to be present, sent his usual presidential address, which was read to the meeting. The address dealt entirely with the need for shorter hours amongst the chemists of Glasgow. When the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association was resuscitated in 1892, it appeared from the enthusiasm prevalent that Glasgow chemists had at length awakened to the necessity of emancipating themselves from the difficulties with which they were surrounded, and that something tangible would be done for the good of the trade. But enthusiasm soon slackened, meagre attendances resulted, and, in searching for the cause, Mr. Currie comes to the conclusion that the abnormal hours of labour that prevail are one of the greatest drawbacks to success. The meetings, usually called for 9.15 P.M., were never started until 10 P.M. at the earliest. It is unreasonable to expect successful meetings under such conditions. Mr. Currie continued:—

But can the conditions not be remedied? I think they can. The great stumbling-block is the unseemly hours at which our places of business are closed, and the harbouring of the erroneous idea that the public necessity demand it. To my mind there never was a greater fallacy. The public no more demand the opportunity for the late purchase of drugs than for bread or butcher-meat. There may be, and probably are, cases of emergency which crop up now and then, and for such provision is made, but to imagine that by keeping open late a felt want is being supplied is to my mind looking at it the wrong way.

Rest and recreation are necessary after the fatigue and worry of a fourteen-hours' day in the shop, but under present conditions both have to be denied. Even the social life of a chemist is but a meagre affair, as the common courtesy of an evening call cannot be indulged in without special licence. It has been said that the younger generation of pharmacists are the greatest offenders in the question of keeping open till late hours, but without doubt they have good reason, and the example shown by those at present in business is not likely to improve their predecessors. Such conditions are not worthy of educated men, and he warned the younger men about to enter into business-life not to begin the long-hours' day. The address continued:—

After thirty-two years' experience of shop-life in Glasgow and elsewhere I regret to say that the conditions of labour are worse now in that respect than then, and yet we say we have progressed. We may have, but it is backward. . . . It is not creditable to the chemists of the second city that they continue under such conditions, and I know there are many who desire to see them altered. Would it not, therefore, be a good work for this Association to undertake in no half-hearted manner and endeavour to alter our mode of existence to such a degree that after all we might be able to say, "Life is worth living"?

BUSINESS ROUTINE.

The rules were altered so that instead of monthly meetings the Association will in future meet only as the business warrants. It was also decided to alter the number of members of committee from fifteen to six.

The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. President, Mr. John McMillan; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Robert McAdam and Robert Brodie; President, Mr. W. L. Currie; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. W. Sutherland and Mr. Riddell; Secretary, Mr. Thomas Dunlop; Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Maben; and a committee of six.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. David Watson for his work as Secretary of the Association during the past few years, and the new committee were instructed to take up the question of shorter hours alluded to in Mr. Currie's address, and report upon it to a future meeting.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on November 28 at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, with Mr. J. Wood (President) in the chair. It was moderately attended, and discussions on the division of the Minor, the question of a compulsory curriculum, and the apprenticeship-question, took place. In the last case the relationship between master and pupil, how far the master fulfils his duty to his pupil, and the difficulty

of obtaining apprentices, were considered. After which resolutions were passed in favour of a division of the Minor, against a compulsory curriculum, and in favour of some modification of the present entering-examination, in order to remove the difficulty of obtaining apprentices. The question of forming a trade-section for Barnsley was also discussed, and arrangements made to buy wholesale quantities of patent medicines for division among the members at cost-price.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

THE members of the Bradford Chemists' Association and their lady friends assembled in goodly numbers at the Imperial Hotel, Bradford on December 3 to hear a lecture by Mr. B. ROGERSON on "Cathedrals and Abbeys." Mr. Rogerson showed a number of very excellent views of the cathedrals and abbeys and their surroundings, and many interesting slides of a miscellaneous kind—he having added considerably to the collection which was formerly shown by his father, the late Mr. H. G. Rogerson. At the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Rogerson, on the proposition of Mr. Hanson (the President).

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. Fred. Cowdry), writing in regard to the last paragraph of the report in the *C & D*, November 30, says that the date of the meeting to which chemists of neighbouring towns are to be invited has not been fixed, although the next meeting is to be held on December 13.

Wakefield Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this newly formed Association was held on November 28 at the Church Institute, Wakefield, when Messrs. Stead (President), Broadhead, and Pickard, of the Dewsbury Association, and Mr. Walsham (Huddersfield), attended and gave the benefit of their experiences of the working of their respective Associations. A short discussion followed, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the visitors for their services. The drafting of rules and election of officers were left for a later meeting.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

ON November 27 the members of this Association visited the City Observatory, Calton Hill. In the unavoidable absence, through indisposition, of the City Astronomer (Mr. Peek), the company, numbering over thirty, was received by Messrs. Ritchie and Field, and conducted over the Observatory. Through the large reflecting-telescope, presented by Lord Crawford of Dun Echt, they had an excellent view of the surface of the moon, some of the old sea-bottoms and the craters on some of the lunar mountains being specially pointed out. It was found impossible to make any observations with the largest telescope owing to the dome having been damaged during the recent severe gale.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT (Mr. J. G. Schlater), a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Messrs. Ritchie and Field for their most interesting description of the various instruments and explanation of their uses.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held at Dundee on December 4, when Mr. Kermath (St. Andrews) presided over a large attendance of town and country members, including Mr. David Storrar (Kirkcaldy), and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh). Tea was served at 4, and immediately after the usual formal business was disposed of. Apologies for absence were received from Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow) and Mr. Macfarlane (Forfar).

CURRENT TOPICS.

The first question raised concerned the limitations which have recently been placed on the sale of methylated soap-liniment, &c. Mr. HILL explained that as these are not

B.P. liniments their character must be distinctly indicated either by the prescriber or the seller before they could be legally sold or dispensed.

The PRESIDENT next referred to the dignified attitude which the Medical Council had taken up in connection with doctors' shops, and Mr. J. H. THOMSON (Lochee) presumed that chemists were expected to second that by having less to do with counter-prescribing.

THE B.P.O. ARRANGEMENTS.

A report from the delegates to the Dublin Conference led the way to a consideration of what progress had been made in view of that to be held in Dundee. The SECRETARY intimated that a most gratifying response had been made to the call for subscriptions to the guarantee fund. The Conference programme would follow the customary lines: a reception would be held in the Albert Galleries on the Monday evening, and by the kindness of the Council of University College one of its largest rooms would be placed at their service for the ordinary sittings of the Conference. A visit to St. Andrews, and a whole day's outing to some suitable place in the neighbouring district would add to the pleasure of the meeting. The arrangements in connection with the various sub-committees, &c., had not yet been completed. The office-bearers appointed in connection with the Conference are as follows: Mr. James Hardie, Honorary President; Mr. Chas. Kerr, President; Mr. A. B. Anderson, Vice-President; Mr. W. Cummings, Secretary; Mr. James M. Hardie, Treasurer; and a general committee of the subscribers to the local fund.

PRICES OF PATENTS.

A short discussion then took place on the advisability of Dundee, along with some other towns, arranging a common price-list of patents for the mutual benefit of the members. Mr. JAMES JACK commended the proposal from his own experience in Arbroath. They might even go so far as to penalise defaulters for the benefit of some charity.

Mr. KERMATH then opened a short discussion on the

APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION.

He recognised the advantage of getting well-educated lads into the business, but he feared that the new examination had placed an impediment in the way of their getting suitable assistance for some time to come. He expected that city chemists would not be able to draw so freely on the country assistants as they had hitherto done. Mr. DAVIDSON (Montrose) regretted that Mr. Kermath's paper contained no definite proposal to meet the difficulty. For his part he felt strongly that in the matter of education they should maintain their position. Mr. STORRAR said he did not believe the present crisis was due to the demand for improved education. He had seen the ebb and flow in many business affairs, including the present, and he trusted that the trade would be able to steer their course judiciously through this one by adapting the conditions of labour to the altered circumstances. Mr. HILL related some of his experiences of the genus "juvenis" in Edinburgh, and said he could name other trades which were being similarly neglected for the profession of electrical engineer. Another member thought that to relieve the present stress of affairs in so far as advanced education presented any difficulty it was perhaps a pity that the Pharmaceutical Society had deserted the principle of a "modified" examination. The alternative examinations of the College of Preceptors were also recommended as forming a somewhat easier entrance to pharmacy than the Lower Grade. Mr. J. H. THOMSON (Lochee) read a carefully written paper on the sale of Easton's syrup and other similar compounds, in which he directed attention to the best method of retailing and dispensing the same in accordance with the law. Mr. NASMYTH proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kermath (President) for the active interest he had taken in the work of the Association.

GERMAN POTATO-SPIRIT.—Efforts are being made in Germany to find new outlets for the use of the enormous quantities of potato-spirit produced in that country, and the hope is expressed that it will ultimately prove to be the cheapest motive-power for machinery.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

ARTIFICIAL light illumined the proceedings of the Council-meeting on Wednesday, which, however, were scarcely more than routine. The deaths of Mr. Deighton and Mr. Bowerbank were noted by the President. Mr. Bowerbank's death reduces the number of surviving founders to four. The sum of 112*l.* was granted from the Benevolent Fund to needy applicants. Mr. Wootton inquired about the scheme of the North British Branch for obtaining some of the benefits of the Carnegie trust, but was told there was no hurry, and that the scheme as drawn up was only provisional. Nine Divisional Secretaries were appointed. Attention was also called to the proceedings of the General Medical Council in reference to doctors' shops. It was noted that the Local Government Board of Scotland are asking local sanitary authorities to observe the spirit of the poison regulations.

At the monthly Council-meeting held on December 4 there were present Mr. Newsholme (President), Mr. Allen (Vice-President), Mr. Atkins (Treasurer), and Messrs. Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Martindale, Savory, Southall, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The PRESIDENT, after mentioning that the usual official approval of the new Boards of Examiners had been received from the Privy Council, referred to the

DEATHS

of Mr. T. M. Deighton, of Bridgnorth, and Mr. Joseph Bowerbank, of Cockermouth. Mr. Deighton was a Divisional Secretary, and previously had been a Local Secretary, in which capacity he did excellent work for the Society. Mr. Bowerbank was a founder, and had subscribed to the Society for sixty years. His death reduces the number of founders to four, the President adding that he had seen two of them—Mr. Lloyd Bullock and Mr. Bremridge, sen.—within the last few days.

Two chemists were restored to membership of the Society and one to the Register.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read. It showed balances on the

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| General Fund account | 1,618 | 2 | 10 |
| Benevolent Fund account | 872 | 16 | 8 |
| Donation account... .. | 105 | 5 | 0 |
| Orphan Fund account | 283 | 15 | 9 |

and submitted for payment from the General Fund account 1,539*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and from the Benevolent Fund 54*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*. The payments were made up as follows:—*Journal*, 98*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; taxes, 137*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; current expenses, 300*l.*; sundry accounts, 149*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; law-costs, 49*l.* 7*s.*

The PRESIDENT, moving the adoption of the report, said the payments from the Benevolent Fund were 35*l.* interest for money borrowed from the Orphan Fund, and the remainder for printing. The Fund had also, he said, received 10 guineas from the Junior Pharmacy Ball, a donation which would, he hoped, continue for many years.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was considered in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the list of applicants for relief was tolerably long, but all the candidates were very worthy, and came within the category of minor annuitants. The Society did useful work in this way, by sharing with relatives of distressed persons the cost of their maintenance.

The report was put and carried.

The VICE-PRESIDENT called attention to the case of R. V. Honman, the 8-year-old son of a deceased pharmaceutical chemist, who is a candidate for the London Orphan Asylum, Watford. He (the Vice-President) hoped members would kindly note the case. The boy is, unfortunately, not eligible for the Hills Orphan Fund.

The PRESIDENT reminded the councillors that the election of annuitants to the Benevolent Fund would take place on Tuesday, and asked that a resolution be passed authorising the Treasurer to pay the first quarter's moiety of the annuities. This was done.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

presented a report which contained the usual references to the attendances at the Society's museums and libraries, and a recommendation that the glass screen in the chemical laboratory be removed. The authors of "Pharmacopodia" had also, it was stated, presented twelve specially bound copies of the atlas portion of that work for the use of the students. Another item was a recommendation that Preliminary certificates be submitted direct to the Boards of Examiners instead of the matter coming twice before the Council.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the gift of copies of the "Pharmacopodia" atlas, which were, he said, made at the suggestion of Mr. Holmes, and would be invaluable in the museum.

The report was adopted.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

Mr. WOOTTON said he noticed no reference to a Scotch matter of, he understood, some urgency.

The PRESIDENT: What do you refer to?

Mr. WOOTTON: The proposal of the Scotch Executive to make some application to the Carnegie Trust.

The PRESIDENT: There is no hurry. The Library Committee have not forgotten it.

Mr. WOOTTON: I should like, as a matter of form, to move that the matter be referred to the General Purposes Committee, so that the whole of the members can discuss it.

The PRESIDENT: The scheme as sent in is only provisional; when perfect it will be very fully considered.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It would be inconvenient to discuss it at present, as the scheme is only a sketch. I do not object to it going before the General Purposes Committee at all, although ample time will be given to discuss it.

The PRESIDENT: The promoters have only made a preliminary draft.

Mr. SOUTHALL: And want our suggestions?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: It is understood that nothing will be done by the North British Branch without the authority of the Council?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Quite so.

Mr. WOOTTON: I have only a vague idea of what the scheme is. I should like to know the details, as it seems a matter of considerable importance to Scotland.

The PRESIDENT: Have you seen the scheme?

Mr. WOOTTON: Yes, I have *seen* it, but have not read it.

The PRESIDENT: If you had read it, you would understand that it is only provisional.

The TREASURER: I suggest that it still remain with the Library Committee, but that they be asked to give it special consideration. It affects Scotland only—

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I rise on a point of order. There is nothing before the Council for discussion.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The following were then appointed Divisional Secretaries:—Mr. J. C. Kidd, Manchester (Prestwich division of Lancashire); Mr. H. Jenkins, Kennington Park (West Newington); Mr. J. Doster, Aylsham (North Norfolk); Mr. W. Paris, Epsom (Epsom division of Surrey); Mr. H. G. Wallace, Howden (Howden division of Yorkshire); Mr. H. V. Dodd, Stamford Hill (North Hackney); Mr. F. Bingham, Masboro' (Rotherham division of Yorkshire); Mr. E. Neville, Fareham (Fareham division of Hampshire); Mr. W. J. Nethercott (North Bristol). In proposing the above,

The PRESIDENT referred to the retirement of Mr. W. Sadler (North Hackney) and Mr. John Strond (North Bristol), who had served the Society well for a number of years and were entitled to a rest.

Superintendents of written examinations were appointed

at three centres—London (Messrs. Taylor, Allen, and Moon), Edinburgh (Messrs. Stevenson and Henry), Manchester (Messrs. Kemp and Swinn).

STRUCK OFF.

The PRESIDENT then proposed that, the replies to communications from the Council not being satisfactory, the name of Mr. George Day Horton be removed from the list of members of the Society. This was done.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.

The PRESIDENT asked the Secretary to read a portion of the *Times* report of the proceedings of the General Medical Council of December 2, as it was of great importance both to the medical profession and to pharmacists.

The SECRETARY then read the notice to be issued to medical practitioners, which we print on page 939.

The SECRETARY added that this was the direct outcome of the citation of certain Scotch medical men before the General Medical Council, the information being lodged at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. WOOTTON: There is no discussion reported?

The SECRETARY: No. [See page 939 of this issue.—ED.]

The recently appointed Examiners sent letters of thanks.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

The PRESIDENT said certain members of the Society in Scotland had complained of the habit of certain local authorities of distributing carbolic acid in a risky manner. On investigation those members were referred to the Local Government Board of Scotland. The Assistant-Secretary in Scotland had in consequence communicated with the Scotch Board, and a circular had been issued by it to all local sanitary authorities in Scotland. The circular calls attention to the Order in Council making carbolic acid a poison under certain conditions, and to the poison-regulations, and asks the local authorities to use bottles conforming to the regulations, even when the acid is distributed free. The letter also points out that there are other disinfectants equal to carbolic acid in efficiency and superior to it in safety, and suggests the advisability of using one or other of these.

The PRESIDENT: If the orders are carried out there ought to be a great reduction of poisoning-cases in Scotland.

Mr. SOUTHALL: That order only applies to Scotland?

The PRESIDENT said that was so, and proposed that Mr. J. R. Hill, the Assistant-Secretary for Scotland, be thanked for the part he had taken in getting the matter put before the proper authorities.

LEAVING-CERTIFICATES.

It was announced that a letter had been received from Sir Henry Craik in reference to a scheme of grouping leaving-certificates. It was referred both to the Boards of Examiners and the Library Committee, but, the PRESIDENT said, the alteration will not make any difference to the Society.

This ended the public business.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held on November 29, in the Lecture-theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.O., Mr. Harold Deane (Vice-President) presiding. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the CHAIRMAN called upon Mr. R. R. BENNETT to read his paper on

"THE POLLINATION OF PLANTS."

The subject, an exceedingly interesting one, was most ably handled by Mr. Bennett, who illustrated his lecture by the aid of diagrams kindly lent by Professor Green. It was followed most attentively by the large number of students present, and at the conclusion they testified their appreciation by prolonged cheering. After a few queries had been raised and discussed, Mr. DEANE moved a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bennett for a paper which had evidently been most carefully prepared.

In a happy speech Mr. PHILLIPS seconded the resolution, eulogising both the subject-matter of the paper and its delivery. The proposition was carried unanimously with much enthusiasm, and, Mr. BENNETT having briefly replied, the CHAIRMAN declared the meeting adjourned.

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



A Jewry Street Tune.

Hey diddle diddle,
I take my Baiss fiddle
And troll out a Jewry Street tune.
But "Othniel" laughed,
Coca tonic he quaffed
With a wicked War Office dragoon.

Hey diddle diddle,
We grill on a griddle
Or freeze in anhydrous ammon.;
"And 'B.B.S.' brand
Are the perles of the land"—
The whisper came once and was gone.

Hey diddle diddle,
Come, rede me the riddle
Of miscible extracts and oils,
And all else essential
To those reverential
Of Jewry Street galenic toils.

New Books.

Evans-Jackson, J. E. *Notes on Patents and Trade-marks* 8vo. Pp. 52. 1s. [Substantially an advertising-pamphlet containing useful information.]

Horrocks, W. H. *An Introduction to the Bacteriological Examination of Water*. 10s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Oppenheimer, C. *Ferments and their Actions*. Trans. from German by C. Ainsworth Mitchell. 7½ × 5½. Pp. 356. 7s. 6d. (Griffin.)

Petavel, J. E. *On the Heat dissipated by a Platinum Surface at High Temperatures*. Part 4: Thermal Emissary in High-pressure Gases. Phil. Trans., A, vol. 197, pp. 229-254. 4to. 2s. (Dulau.)

Thresh, J. C. *Simple Method of Water-analysis*. 3rd Edition. 2s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Tilden, W. A. *Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy*. 10th ed. 7 × 4½. Pp. 365, and answers 26 pp. 5s. 6d., or without answers 5s. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Vincent, C. *Ammonia and its Compounds: their Manufacture and Uses*. Trans. from French. 10½ × 6½. Pp. 122. 5s. net. (Scott & G.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Bitter Cry of Camberwell,

pleading for a metropolitan association of chemists and druggists, got full articulation at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel last week. Certain Camberwell chemists, it may be remembered, were subject some six months ago to the indignity of a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in respect of magnesia ponderosa. So shocked were they at the unneighbourly conduct displayed by the inspector in thus treating them as ordinary tradesmen that some two dozen of them held an indignation meeting soon afterwards, and appointed a deputation to wait on the Vestry, or whatever the local authority may now be called. Even there they got but scant sympathy, and then those two eminent Camberwell chemists, Mr. Albert Cooper, of South Kensington, and Mr. Glyn-Jones, of Poplar, appealed to the Western Chemists' Association for assistance in forming a central metropolitan association which should be able to speak in a voice of thunder to all and sundry who should dare to tread on the coat-tails of the humblest member of the remotest section in federation. I do not allege that any conscious agreement of this kind passed through the minds of any of the agitators concerned, but I believe my record of the genesis of the idea is substantially correct.

It was a Wednesday Afternoon,

half-holiday in some of the suburbs, fine, and nothing to pay; consequently some sixty or seventy of the "about 2,000" metropolitan chemists who had been invited assembled in a comfortable room at the Viaduct Hotel. The Western chemists were there in force and at least one came from Camberwell. The committee of the W.C.A. had behaved generously in the matter, as far as I could judge. They had organised the meeting, and had consented to give whatever assistance they could if a metropolitan association were really desired. They only made the very natural stipulation that they should not be absorbed into it. "Oh, what sad selfishness!" was the exclamation which rewarded them. But this injustice may be set down to the debit of ultra-earnestness in a noble cause. But what was this cause? what are

The Objects of the Metropolitan Association?

Not, said one stern moralist, not to be a mere smoking-concert association; and the Bayswater gentlemen felt that they were found out. "We aim to make the Pharmaceutical Society shudder," said a gentleman from Dalston. "Give us full prices for patent medicines," demanded a chemist from a far western suburb, and in that case he handsomely said he should not mind paying half-a-guinea a year. "Teach coroners and inspectors that we are not to be attacked with impunity," was another suggestion, and then our blood was asked to boil over the dastardly attempt of the County Council to interfere with our lamps and street advertisements. But principally it appeared that the purpose was to form a sort of central ring, round which various suburban associations should cluster. Mr. Carteighe's rather pertinent proposal that the suburban associations might be brought into being first was regarded suspiciously as merely obstructive tactics, and five gentlemen with five distinct policies—whose very addresses at Dalston, Shepherd's Bush, Camberwell, Cambridge Heath, and Norwood, showed how hopeless is the scheme—were appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting, which were vague enough.

The Glasgow Doctors' Repentance

was, I fear, accurately mirrored by Dr. Steele Smith, who, when urged by the President of the Medical Council to express his sorrow, as his colleague delinquents had done, said, "I regret exceedingly that I am called here to answer a charge of infamous conduct." The Medical Council has done notable service to pharmacy by its attitude in this matter, and it cannot refuse to go farther next time if occasion should arise. But the next step is a very serious one, and should be taken, if taken at all, on a strong case. There is already a certain amount of sympathy with the respondents on the part of persons who do not exactly appreciate the ground of the Medical Council's action; and it will be unfair to that body to ask it to ruin a man because his unqualified assistant has sold, say a pennyworth of red-precipitate ointment, a poison which figures as the *corpus delicti* in several of the cases reported last week.

Christmas Trade

is attracting more attention every year from chemists; at least, I note that a greater number of shops make displays of perfumery and fancy articles from this time of the year onwards. The consideration, however, which holds a good many back from an investment of this kind is that almost certainly it will involve a fairly large addition to dead stock, and that this will balance the profit realised by exploiting the annual burst of sentiment. Would it not pay some rich and competent wholesale firm to prepare assorted parcels of Christmas goods, ranging from 5% to 20% or 30%, specially suited for chemists' displays, and to sell these on an agreement to take back unsold residues within a month at, say, 10 per cent. below the invoiced price, to cover the cost of relabelling and refinishing?

The Major Men

who complain that their special qualification gets them no nearer to the top are justified in their comments. It is surely time that this examination should either be abolished or remodelled. It has outlived its original purpose. What can be the use, for example, of requiring from a pharmacist a further knowledge of botany than is necessary for the qualifying examination? If he love botany, he will go on to the end of his days studying it for its own sake. If he do not love it, the knowledge he will acquire for the purpose of the examination will soon slip away, and will certainly yield no pecuniary return. If the examination were made a real guarantee of analytical skill; if passing it ensured a sound acquaintance with photography, or with some other art or science which a chemist can utilise, it would be sought after. At present employers look dubiously at the holders of the Major certificate. They are afraid it decorates a mere science-monger; a man whom they respect at a distance.

Professor Cutler's Lectures

on trade-mark law which the C. & D. is reporting are interesting and valuable. I am glad to find that he foresees what he calls "an interesting question," which means a costly one to somebody, involved in the practice of registering words with disclaimers. This is a difficulty which I suggested some time ago in these columns. For instance a firm has registered the word "Parizona" for a hair-wash, but disclaims Pariz and Paris. Does that firm, asks Professor Cutler abandon the right to object to a Pariz or Paris hair-wash under all circumstances? Another point on which the professor might enlighten us is in regard to labels as trade-marks. A great many labels are on the register. The labels contain a lot of words, perhaps a design, always a title. The owner fancies in many cases he has registered that title, and some day it is quite likely he will find himself mistaken on that point. [See case page 924.—ED.]

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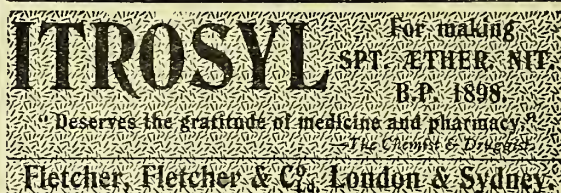
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Editorial Comments.

Medicine=stamp Duty.

WE have on a few occasions recently called attention to the renewed energy of Inland Revenue authorities in enforcing the provisions of the Medicine-stamp Acts in regard to the stamping of proprietary medicines. They are exceptionally zealous at present, and are supplying the Board of Inland Revenue with many cases for consideration, doubtless owing to the Exchequer's great need for funds. It is not sufficiently appreciated in the trade that the Board of Inland Revenue's powers under the Acts are more extensive than have ever been enforced, and the changes which have taken place in the Solicitors' Department in Somerset House since the retirement of Sir William Melvill, have introduced new minds to the task of revenue extraction, so that many of the old decisions have either been forgotten or set aside, and many interpretations are now made without respect, or little respect, to precedent. As far as we can judge, the Board now takes each case that comes before it on its merits, and if an article can be brought within the statutory provisions of liability it is. The penalty of 10% is sought in all cases, but we have heard of none recently in which after due diplomacy this has not been reduced to 1%. We think the Board should go further than this by adopting the same principle as in the sale of entire drugs (General Order, April 12, 1900) and not seek a penalty at all in the first instance, but warn retailers that the articles should henceforth be stamped. Meanwhile for the guidance of our readers, we mention a few instances in which duty has been recently enforced, and in some of which (but not all) modified fines have been paid by retailers:—

Recommended with the Greatest Confidence.

Mr. Alpe stated (see "Handy Book," page 83) that it is not a dutiable recommendation to say "it can be recommended with the greatest confidence." The Board's interpretation now is that in association with the title "Rheumatic Liniment," or any similar title, the expression makes the article liable to duty.

Until Relieved.

This is given by Mr. Alpe as so problematical an expression that it does not render a preparation liable to duty. The Board have decreed otherwise, and we think rightly, for the phrase clearly implies a point of time at which the article will effect a cure.

Diamond Cough-tablets.

This is regarded by the Board as a title which renders a lozenge liable to stamp-duty, while "Cough-diamonds" is not. Both labels had the figure of a diamond upon them. In the former case the word "Diamond" is in the nature of a trade-mark. Particular care should be taken to observe the fact that the use of a trade-mark with a medicine not otherwise employed by the maker renders it liable. A registered label is a good example, but any word such as "Diamond," which savours of exclusiveness, makes the article liable to duty.

Witch-hazel Essence.

This has hitherto been regarded as an entire drug or solution thereof, but the Board has withdrawn this decision, and if the essence is recommended for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorders, &c., or proprietary rights are claimed for it, it must be stamped. This ruling is consistent with the Court decision in respect to homœopathic tinctures.

Cherry Cough-cure.

Some years ago a Midland firm had a label with this title passed as "not liable." It is, of course, liable, as "cure," "remedy," "speciality," "eradicator," and other similar words in association with the name of a disorder or complaint bring the articles within the duty.

Effervescent Preparations.

Mineral alkalies are exempt from duty, as are also effervescent or granular preparations containing mineral alkali or soda, but this exemption does not extend to non-mineral salts or organic substances—*e.g.*, silicylate of sodium, and probably any other salts of alkalies and organic acids. We note that on labels for effervescent benzoate of lithia it is stated that "the salts of lithia are largely prescribed as preventives and remedies in gout and rheumatism, being more efficacious than equal quantities of those of soda or potash." If the active constituent of this preparation were the carbonate there would be no objection to the recommendation, but the benzoate takes the article into the "liable" category.

Johnson's Baby-powder

has hitherto been sold unstamped, although stated to "relieve" certain ailments. A fine has been paid by one retailer. The powder is made by Messrs. Johnson & Johnson.

Indigestion and Liver Mixture.

Messrs. Armour & Co. have for some years issued a label worded as follows:—

Indigestion and liver mixture.—This mixture combines the best liver-stimulants with a solution of the best pepsin. It will be found particularly useful as a tonic, both to the stomach and the liver. Dose: One tablespoonful to be taken in water two or three times a day.

This was for some years marked "Not liable" by Somerset House. A penalty has been demanded in two cases; why, passes our comprehension.

British Pharmacopœia Preparations

are liable to duty if recommended. Several fines have been recently paid in respect to such articles as sal volatile.

It is well to bear in mind that there are six grounds upon which medicinal, chemical, and officinal preparations, "to be used or applied externally or internally as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in any wise affecting the human body," are rendered liable to stamp duty. First, when it is claimed in any way to be a secret preparation; second, when the maker claims to have the exclusive right

to prepare it; third, when prepared under letters patent; fourth, when recommended as a nostrum or proprietary medicine; fifth, when recommended as a specific; and sixth, when recommended as beneficial to prevention, cure, or relief. The terms of the Act are given, as regards these grounds of liability, verbatim in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, page 281. We would advise all manufacturers and retailers to consult that article as soon as they get the DIARY, which will be in the course of a few days. It should be especially borne in mind that the board has experience to go upon in its supposition that the tendency of those who deal in medicines is to avoid the payment of the duty by all legitimate means, and as it is the Board's business to collect revenue a certain amount of apparent antagonism between the Board and sellers is to be expected. No one who intelligently reads the law can help being struck by the fact that there is scarcely any loophole whatever for sellers of unstamped medicines doing anything else than labelling these with their proper names, the dose or method of using precisely stated without reference to prevention, relief, or cure, and name and address. As soon as the seller begins to attract the attention of the buying public to these medicines, and especially when an endeavour is made to show forth their merits in language that may attract buyers, he touches the Inland Revenue officer's ground. We would recommend all subscribers to go carefully over their labels to see if they are right.

Methylated Liniments.

THERE is some danger of the real issue in the London prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts respecting the sale of methylated-soap liniment being confused by the quarrel between the Magistrate and the solicitor for the defence. Nor are we particularly concerned as to whether the Magistrate is right or wrong in revising his judgment in Boots' case after it had been given. The important fact for us is that he has convicted, but he is giving ample time in Parke's case for the defence to prove that the sale of methylated-soap liniment at a reasonable price is not to the prejudice of the purchaser. It is most desirable that this should be proved, because at least nine-tenths of the soap liniment sold, under that name or as opodeldoc, is prepared with methylated spirit. One wholesale house inform us that it sells 100 lbs. of the methylated liniment for 2 lbs. of the rectified, and this, we should think, is a general proportion. If the action of Dr. Frank Teed, the analyst, and those associated with him is to force chemists to sell the rectified-spirit article—which is equivalent to saying that the public must not buy the methylated—we think they are badly advised, because the methylated liniment is a perfectly safe medicine, it is not unpleasant to use nor nauseous, and it is sold to the public at about half the price of the rectified-spirit article. In all other respects it is B.P., and the Inland Revenue authorities have expressly permitted the use of methylated spirit in this case. Perhaps it is as well to recall that the Board of Inland Revenue on July 24, 1876, issued a general order to prevent the use of methylated spirit, in the preparation of medicines for internal use, in the course of which it was stated "that the Board do not consider the use of such spirit legal in any medicinal preparations except soap and compound-camphor liniments." When this order was issued it was discussed by the Pharmaceutical Council, Mr. Hampson stating that it seemed most arbitrary and uncalled for, as it prevented poor people using other methylated liniments, "since they could not afford the more

expensive preparations made with pure spirit." At the same time Mr. Stacey told the Council that his firm had in 1839 obtained the permission of the Board to use methylated spirit for aconite and belladonna liniments, which permission had recently been withdrawn. The result of the discussion was that a deputation from the Council called at Somerset House and afterwards formulated their views in a letter asking aconite and belladonna liniments to be added. We quote from this letter (August 16, 1876) the parts now pertinent:—

Both of them [aconite and belladonna liniments] are so expensive when made with pure spirit that their cost would be a bar to their use in hospitals and other charitable institutions, as well as in the medical practice of poor districts. Your memorialists are aware that the permission of your honourable Board to use methylated spirit in the preparation of the external remedies ordered by the British Pharmacopœia (even in the soap and camphor liniments) cannot over-ride the fifteenth section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which renders it penal to compound any medicine in the British Pharmacopœia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopœia. [The letter goes on to point out the advantages of methylated liniments to charitable institutions, and proceeds.] Such articles, although equal in efficacy, could not be sold or dispensed as those of the Pharmacopœia.

The Council's memorial was granted, a general order permitting the use of methylated spirit in making aconite and belladonna liniments being issued on October 2, 1876. The effect of a general order is simply to give everyone permission to do a thing without reference to the Board, although in some cases the local supervisor must be informed. It is clear from what we have quoted that the common sale of methylated liniments was not contemplated by the Pharmaceutical Council, although some of the members spoke of sales. The incidence of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act was not mentioned, but it was known that it applied. We see, therefore, that the Board of Inland Revenue expressly permitted the use of methylated spirit in order that a cheaper but equally efficacious form of the liniments might be available, and a quarter of a century's experience has demonstrated that the public demand for the cheaper kind is so great that it cannot be to the prejudice of purchasers to supply them at the cheap rate. We know that it is a technical breach of the law to sell such preparations without declaring that they are made with methylated spirit, but, considering the care which is exercised in such matters by the Inland Revenue authorities, we think food and drug inspectors and public analysts should not interfere with the sale of methylated liniments unless when they are sold at rectified prices—say 6d. per oz. in the case of soap-liniment. Otherwise they only disturb the public convenience, and put traders to much worry and expense.

IS HYDROGEN A POISON?

Many of our readers may have come across cases of persons who are affected with headache, exhaustion, and other symptoms after working in small laboratories at processes involving the evolution of small quantities of hydrogen. Hitherto the number of those who have occasion to breathe an atmosphere largely charged with hydrogen has been limited, but Dr. J. O. McWalter, Dublin, calls our attention to the fact that he has noticed several cases of ill-effects from inhaling hydrogen. The persons affected are those working gas-engines for electric lighting, the hydrogen being developed from the accumulators, which are kept charged to supply electricity when the engine is stopped. Dr. McWalter points out that although many of the symptoms shown are such as would be exhibited by the inhalation of carbon monoxide, carbonic-acid gas, and other impurities of house-gas, the inconvenience resulting from the inhalation of hydrogen is only developed after the day's

work. Hydrogen has hitherto been looked upon as harmless, but perhaps after all it may turn out that it cannot be inhaled with impunity.

THE SALE OF PACKED TEAS.

Many chemists, particularly in the provinces, are agents for packed teas, and doubtless follow with considerable interest the prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Act which are being instituted against wholesale tea-firms all over the country. At Wolverhampton, six grocery firms, including Pearks, Gunston & Tee (Limited), were charged with selling tea, tapioca, sugar, and other commodities otherwise than by avoirdupois weight. In the case against Pearks, Gunston & Tee (Limited), for weighing sugar with the paper wrapper contrary to Section 20 of the Act, the Stipendiary held that Section 20 only defined the method by which goods should be weighed, and did not enact that weight should be correct. The summons was therefore dismissed with costs and the other cases adjourned. In connection with the tea-wrapper controversy, a provincial subscriber sends us two instructive documents from the same firm—a large wholesale tea-house—the first communication being received in 1899, and the second during the present year. In 1899 this firm intimated that it had been their practice in their tea packets always to turn the scale in favour of the customer, but, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, they had altered the end labels on their packets to make it quite clear to customers that the packets were full weight *without* the wrapper. A printed circular from the same firm this year advises the retailer that "all our packet-teas include the wrapper in the weight," and if the recipient has any price-tickets or other advertising-matter stating "per lb.," they are to be returned and new ones substituted. The practice of selling with the wrapper is undoubtedly legal, but whether it be good policy or not is another question.

VACCINATION.

In the *Times* of November 30 an article on the outbreak of smallpox in the metropolis deals in detail with the statistics of the question. The relative incidence and mortality amongst vaccinated and unvaccinated patients are set forth in the following table:—

| Age | Cases | Deaths |
|--------------|---|---|
| Under 5 ... | 23 { Vaccinated 0 Unvaccinated 23 } | 19 { Vaccinated 0 Unvaccinated 19 } |
| 5 to 10 ... | 19 { Vaccinated 1 Unvaccinated 18 } | 10 { Vaccinated 0 Unvaccinated 10 } |
| 10 to 15 ... | 39 { Vaccinated 23 Unvaccinated 16 } | 9 { Vaccinated 1 Unvaccinated 8 } |
| 15 to 20 ... | 55 { Vaccinated 41 Unvaccinated 14 } | 8 { Vaccinated 1 Unvaccinated 7 } |
| 20 to 30 ... | 99 { Vaccinated 81 Unvaccinated 18 } | 21 { Vaccinated 11 Unvaccinated 10 } |
| 30 to 40 ... | 59 { Vaccinated 53 Unvaccinated 6 } | 20 { Vaccinated 16 Unvaccinated 4 } |
| Over 40 ... | 55 { Vaccinated 41 Unvaccinated 14 } | 29 { Vaccinated 16 Unvaccinated 13 } |

In the foregoing the "doubtful" cases are classed as unvaccinated, but these do not affect the earlier ages, which are the most important.

PRESCRIBING LOZENGES.

Sir James Sawyer contributes to the *British Medical Journal* a short paper on medicated lozenges, in which he suggests the use of the pasta glycyrrhizæ alba, or *pâté de réglisse blanche*, as a lozenge basis. The formula is quoted as follows from "Beasley's Pocket Formulary" (1886 edition):—

Take of decorticated liquorice-root 5iv., water Oiv.; macerate for twelve hours; strain and add lb. iiss. of picked gum arabic

and lb. ijss. of refined sugar; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to the thickness of honey, constantly stirring, and add gradually the whites of twelve eggs well beaten with $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of orange water; evaporate with constant stirring till the paste is so firm as not to adhere to the hands.

Any drug or drugs can be combined with the pasta glycyrrhizæ alba by the dispenser as desired by the physician, an example being given as follows:—

Boracis ... gr. ij.
Pastæ glycyrrhizæ albæ (Beasley).. gr. x.

M. Ft. trochiscus.

Sig.: One or two to be slowly sucked, as directed.

Sir James adds that a lozenge of borax so made is "nice" enough to be agreeable without being quite a sweetmeat, and when freshly made dissolves slowly and well in the mouth, whilst the lozenge is tough enough to be in part a masticatory.

ANTITOXIN DISTRIBUTION.

In view of a threatened outbreak of diphtheria in the parish the Willesden District Council recently discussed the advisability of using the free libraries as convenient centres for the free distribution of antitoxin. A clever commentator in the *Willesden Chronicle* writes that if such a decision were come to he could imagine a librarian advertising the attractions of his establishment as follows:—

I've anti-serum, "index rerum," "Kim" and anti-toxin, With "Clementina," saccharina crystal hematoxilin, There's the belladonna, "Peace with Honour," ipecacuanha, With "Berna Boyle" and castor oil, mixed up with "Mariana." There's bark cinchona, "Catriona," "Pickwick," salts and senna, Hyphosphophites, turps for frost-bites, vaccine à la Jenner, We've "Soldiers Three" and mercury, bromide and "Aurora," Anti-septics, pills dyspeptics swallow *semi-hora*. There's Schopenhauer and sulphur flour, and powders antimonial, With "Savage Queen" and glycerine as used "In Halls Baronial," "First Aid" appointments, lints and ointments, "Boy," elixir vitæ, "Uncle Stalky," camphored chalk ee and "Seats of the Mighty." There's Fuller's earth, Swinburne, Wordsworth, and drugs from Alicante, With "Boscobel" and calomel, quinine and Hope's "Quisante," Spirits of wine with iodine all sadly complicated, But have no fear, though jumbled here, the *Books are vaccinated*. The writer's knowledge of current literature is less striking than his evident intimacy with the contents of a pharmacy.

Business Changes.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) are about to open a branch-shop at Dorchester.

MR. J. PARRY, pharmaceutical chemist, Talgarth, is opening a branch at Senny Bridges, near Brecon.

MR. A. E. HADFIELD, chemist and druggist, Stalybridge, has purchased the business of Mr. H. Buckley, at Cornholme, near Todmorden.

MR. C. E. TURNER, chemist and druggist, of Bury Street, W.C., has purchased the business of J. Carr & Co., at 171 High Holborn, W.C.

MR. E. H. TAYLOR, chemist, has taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. Arthur Althorp, chemist, Commercial Road, Woking.

MR. T. C. WHITE, chemist and druggist, Grimsby, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. John Wharton at 73 Freeman Street, Grimsby.

MR. WALTER J. CROOK, drug and chemical agent, &c., has removed from Worcester House, 35 Eastcheap, E.C., to 10 Philpot Lane, E.C., in consequence of rebuilding.

MR. F. M. WALTON, chemist, Station Road, Horley, Surrey, has opened a branch in the same thoroughfare, having now a pharmacy both sides of the station. The fittings were supplied by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), of Birmingham.

MR. A. E. HOBBS, pharmaceutical chemist, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells has sold his branch-business at Camen Road, Tunbridge Wells, to Mr. O. R. Windemer, pharmaceutical chemist, who has had a new front put in to the shop and greatly improved its appearance.

Deaths.

BALY.—At Norwich, on November 29, Mr. John Baly lately of the firm of Baly & Sutton, chemical-manufacturers Yarmouth. Aged 75.

DICKIE.—At Queen's Park, Glasgow, on November 28, Mr. James Dickie, chemist and druggist. Aged 65. Mr. Dickie was one of the best known residents of Crosshill.

EDWARDS.—On November 23, at 20 The Brittox, Devizes, Mr. Thomas Robert Edwards, chemist and druggist. Aged 55.

GUEST.—On November 27, at High Street, Brentwood Essex, Mr. George Robert Guest, chemist and druggist Aged 39. Mr. Guest, who died from pneumonia, succeeded to the business established by his father, and leaves a widow and two children.

KNIGHT.—On November 4, at Wimborne, Mr. Joseph Knight, chemist and druggist, formerly of Bath. Aged 81.

MACCORMAC.—Sir William MacCormac, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., &c., died at Bath on December 4. Aged 61. This eminent surgeon was born at Belfast, being the son of Dr. Henry MacCormac. He received his medical education in Belfast and Dublin, and graduated as M.D. at the Queen's (now Royal) University, Ireland, in 1857. In the same year he became M.R.C.S. Eng., and F.R.C.S.I. in 1864. He was a talented operator, with special knowledge of military surgery, having been surgeon-in-chief to the Anglo-American ambulance during the Franco-German war. He wrote his experiences of the campaign, and the volume has been translated into seven languages. He was appointed consulting-surgeon to the South African Field Force, in which capacity he visited South Africa at the beginning of last year. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons, having been elected to that office five times. He was knighted in 1881, and was created a baronet in 1898. He was one of the King's surgeons.



MEEHAN.—The death is reported from Germantown, Pennsylvania, of Mr. Thomas Meehan, one of the best-known botanists of America. He was born near London in 1826, and displayed at an early age a great fondness for botanical studies. After studying at Kew, he went to America, when still a very young man, and settled in Philadelphia in business. In 1859 he became the editor of a gardeners' magazine, a position which he held for thirty years. He held for some years the office of State botanist of Pennsylvania.

MORRISON.—At Alford, N.B., on November 11, Mr. John Morrison, chemist and druggist.

RANKEN.—At 17 East High Street, Forfar, on November 25, Clementina Kerr, widow of the late James A. Ranken, pharmaceutical chemist, Forfar. Aged 87.

SYMONS.—On November 21, at Bilbrook, near Taunton, Som., Mr. William Symons, chemist and druggist. Aged 79.

TAYLOR.—The death took place on November 29, somewhat suddenly, of Mr. Joseph Crabtree Taylor, chemist and druggist. Mr. Taylor was only 30 years of age, and joined Mr. William Carey Taylor, chemist and druggist, of South Shore, Blackpool, in business in June last.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Medical Witnesses' Fees.—In the Dublin King's Bench Division last week, the Great Northern Railway Company appealed against the amount at which the costs between party and party had been settled by the Taxing-master in an action against the company for personal injuries, in which the plaintiff was awarded 450% damages. The principal objections related to the amount of fees to medical witnesses—two from Dublin and one from Dundalk—who had been allowed five guineas a day, the last for three consultations in Dublin and the Dublin doctors for attendance in court. The Judges, acting on the strict rules, allowed the Dundalk doctor for only one attendance instead of three, and reduced the fees of the Dublin doctors to one guinea. The Court expressed the opinion that the Court of Appeal should lay down some rule for their guidance in similar cases.

High Court Cases.

OVAL LAUNDRY BLUE.

In the Chancery Division on November 29, the case of Ripley v. Feltoe & Smith was before Mr. Justice Joyce, who granted the plaintiff an injunction until the trial of the action or further order to restrain the defendants from imitating the get-up of an article sold by the plaintiff called "Oval laundry blue."

BLACK DRINK.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Buckley, on November 29, Alfred S. Day, trading as Day & Sons, Crowe, moved to have Riley & Whittaker, Accrington, committed to Holloway Prison, or, in the alternative, that the plaintiff might be at liberty to issue a writ of attachment against defendants for their alleged contempt in passing off and attempting to pass off the defendants' goods as and for the plaintiff's. It was submitted that the defendants sold and offered for sale a cattle-medicine under the title "Black Drink" in bottles similar to plaintiff's, and with similar labels, in breach of the judgment given in the action of May, 1900.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., in support of the motion, said that at the time of the action the defendants were selling a cattle-medicine called "Black Fluid." The plaintiff's preparation was called "Black Drink." The action asked for an injunction not merely on the ground of passing off the medicine, but also on the ground of copyright. The defendants had copied the wording of the labels practically verbatim. In the action it was further sought under the Trade-marks Act to restrain the defendants from passing off the trade-mark of the plaintiff. In that last claim the plaintiff failed. The circular which the defendants had now issued in connection with their preparation showed that there was a deliberate intention to disobey his Lordship's order, and to pass off their preparation as plaintiff's in a much worse form than they had done before the action. The circular which the defendants sent out, in addition to advertising their preparation as "Black Drink," contained an entire misrepresentation of the judgment in the action. The circular read:—

Important notice.—John Theobald's Black Drink.—The great success of this medicine led to an action by rival traders for infringement of trade marks, infringement of copyright, account of dealings, and damages. Read the report of Day v. Riley & Whittaker, before Mr. Justice Buckley.

Proceeding, Mr. Astbury submitted that the representation of the judgment on the defendants' circular was false, and, in short, was to the effect that the plaintiff had entirely failed. The circular concluded: "Note the original and genuine John Theobald's Black Drink." That was an entire misrepresentation.

Mr. H. Tirrell, for the defendants, said there was no intention on the part of the defendants to infringe the injunction granted by his Lordship. A comparison of the bottles and labels with the bottles and labels submitted at the trial of the action would, he thought, satisfy his Lordship that no breach of the injunction had been committed. After the trial of the action Riley & Whittaker carried on business on their own account. With regard to the circular

of the defendants, that was a reply to the plaintiff's circular, which contained part of the judgment as to the passing off of the mixture. The defendants in their circular put in that part of the judgment which related to the trade-mark. In his affidavit Riley said that since the trial of the action he had sold on his own account. The bottle containing his mixture, and the colouring and wording of the label, were entirely different from the plaintiff's.

Mr. Astbury said Riley was now selling the mixture in a pink-labelled bottle of a different shape from the plaintiff's bottles. To that he had no objection, but for a year after his Lordship's order, Riley, as a member of the firm of Riley & Whittaker, sold the preparation in bottles similar to that of the plaintiff's. So long as Riley kept to the pink-labelled bottle no words would be said against him.

Mr. Tirrell, continuing, submitted that the case against Riley must fail. As regards the Whittakers he would undertake, on their behalf, that they would use a bottle of the same shape as that now used by Riley, and labelled with a distinctive label.

Mr. Arnold Herbert (who appeared with Mr. Astbury) said the plaintiff would be satisfied with the undertaking if the defendants also would not use the title "Black Drink."

Mr. Tirrell said he could not give that undertaking, unless the Court thought that was necessary.

Mr. Justice Buckley: The plaintiff has no monopoly of two words in the English language.

Mr. Herbert said a good deal of evidence was given at the trial to show that these words, "Black Drink," meant only the plaintiff's preparation.

Mr. Astbury said it was most important to the plaintiff that these words should not be used on the defendants' labels. He did not object to the words "Black Fluid."

Mr. Justice Buckley, in giving judgment, said he was of opinion that there had been a breach of the order of the Court by Riley, as well as by the defendants Whittaker. As regarded Riley, the breach had been committed some time before the notice of motion was given. An undertaking was made on behalf of the three defendants that they would hereafter, for the purpose of selling the mixture, use a bottle of the shape and size, and similar in all respects, to the bottle now produced by Riley. He did not accept that undertaking as in any way affecting the order in the action. It would be competent for the plaintiff hereafter to say, if it was the case, that in adopting a particular form of bottle the defendants got up their goods as goods that would mislead the public within the terms of the injunction of May. Having regard to the undertaking now given he would make no order in the present motion, except that the defendants pay the costs.

A DIAMOND AS A TRADE-MARK

MR JUSTICE KEKEWICH, sitting in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on November 28, gave judgment in an action brought by Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton (Limited) against John Daveyport & Sons' Brewery (Limited) for the infringement of their trade-marks, Nos. 915 and 31837, both consisting of a device of a diamond. It is stated that the defendants used on their showcards and advertisements a diamond-shaped device in which the lateral ends of the diamond were squared. In the centre of the device was the word "Family," and the defendants' name was always used in conspicuous characters in conjunction with it. The colour was the same as Bass's, red. The defendants denied that their device was calculated to deceive, or that it was a breach of agreement come to with Bass's in 1900, and moved for a rectification of the register by expunging therefrom the plaintiffs' diamond marks. His Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' action for an injunction, and granted the application of the defendants to expunge the diamond mark from the Register of Trade-marks, suspending the rectification till January 1, 1902, in the event of an appeal. In the course of his learned judgment, Mr. Justice Kekewich made the following remarks on trade-marks:—

There is no doubt that you may have a combination trade-mark, perfectly good. You may take, if you can ingeniously do so, any two or more common things—figures, words, or whatever it may be—and interweave them in such a way as to make something novel of itself. What is true about patents is equally true about trade-marks. As long as you have got an integral whole which is a novelty, what it is made up of is immaterial. It does

not follow that you may take out of that whole one of the component parts and say that that is good by itself. That appears to me to be what Messrs. Bass & Co. wish to do. Messrs. Bass & Co. could not, it seems to me, in 1876, notwithstanding that they used the diamond, it may be, for twenty years before, take out the diamond which had been used in one way and another by many other people with additions and say, "We will appropriate the diamond and nobody else shall use the diamond." The diamond was before January, 1876, a mark which they were at liberty to use as they pleased. It was, it seems, common to the trade, therefore it ought not to have been registered as the trade-mark of Messrs. Bass & Co. . . . Messrs. Bass & Co. have registered a label in which the diamond appears sometimes red, sometimes green, and sometimes black, with the addition in three cases of some number or letters. In each of them the words "trade-mark" are on the diamond. Now it seems to me that that comes directly within the rule laid down by Lord Justice Fry in delivering the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the "Appollinaris" case. I will not read the whole passage, but simply three lines—"An owner of a registered trade-mark may put it on a registered label, but not so as to mislead a reader of that label and induce him to believe the only thing registered is the distinctive mark." Now it seems to me, as it seemed to Lord Justice Fry in that case, that by putting "trade-mark" on the diamond Messrs. Bass & Co. have stated to the public that what they claim as trade-mark is the diamond and nothing else, and then they register the whole label. That seems to me deceptive.

KODAK FILMS.

IN the King's Bench Division on December 2, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury had before them the case of *Rhys Williams v Kodak (Limited)*, in which the plaintiff (a member of the Bar and a gentleman of means) sought to recover damages from the defendants for defects in photographic films. Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., stated that plaintiff went to Uganda last year to shoot big game, and took a No. 5 kodak with him and twelve spools of films, the latter packed in tins. On returning to this country he had the films developed, but the negatives were useless, owing, it was alleged, to defects in the films through the celluloid being dirty with finger-marks before the emulsion had been put on. Mr. Le Conner, manager of the Photographic Association, giving evidence for the plaintiff, said he had often complained to the Kodak people about such a fault as this, and Mr. Butler Humphreys, of the Stereoscopic Company, said practically the same thing. Both were agreed that the faults were not the result of climatic influence, which appeared to be the defence. His Lordship said the loss of the pleasure of keeping reminiscences is not recoverable, but ultimately it was agreed to leave the whole matter in his hands, the jury being discharged. The case was then adjourned until December 6.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

METHYLATED SOAP LINIMENT.

AT the Clerkenwell Police Court on November 30, the case against Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited) in regard to the sale of methylated soap liniment again came up. (See *C. & D.*, November 30, page 889.) Mr. Bramall prosecuted on behalf of the Islington Borough Council, and Mr. F. W. Beck defended.

Mr. D'Eyncourt now said that on Friday notice of appeal was handed in by a gentleman representing Mr. Beck. He (the Magistrate) informed him that the case was not concluded, and he was told that afterwards the notices were thrown down in the office. If that was true it was a most improper proceeding. The case was not concluded, and that gentleman was so informed. He did not know whether Mr. Beck was aware of the powers of the Court. A Petty Sessional Court and Assizes had power to reconsider any judgment before the end of the sitting.

Mr. Beck said the notices were sent by him, and it was suggested to his representative that he was ignorant of the powers of the Court. To that statement he took exception.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I must repeat it. It does show complete ignorance of the Court, and it is a most improper proceeding. I will not say anything farther. It is now open to you to call your evidence.

Mr. Beck (warmly): I shall not tender further evidence, and when it is said that I am entirely ignorant of the proceedings of this Court I may say that I have been practising

for many years, and have been Clerk to a Petty Sessional Court, and am not wholly unacquainted with its working. Since the last hearing I have taken the advice of the greatest authority on the subject, and I am advised that the position I have taken up is a proper one.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Do you appear for Boots (Limited)?

Mr. Beck: I do not appear.

Mr. Bramall said he had a copy of the notice of appeal, which he understood was thrown down in the office.

Mr. Beck (hotly): They were handed to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate returned them to the clerk, who took them to the office because the Magistrate refused to accept them.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: If you have been Clerk to a Petty Sessional Court surely you know how to behave. I must ask you to behave here properly, or I will not have you in the court.

Mr. Beck: I am entitled to address you.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I understand that no one appears in this case for Boots (Limited). They have had ample warning. I therefore now confirm the conviction [*i.e.*, a fine of 20*l.*, with 10*l.* 10*s.* costs].

ANOTHER CASE.

THE case against Parke's Drug Stores (Limited) in respect to a sale of methylated soap-liniment at 173 High Street, Camden Town, was then called.

Dr. Frank Teed, the analyst, examined by Mr. Bramall, said he found the soap-liniment to be made with methylated spirit instead of alcohol. The difference in price between the two being the duty, rectified spirit paying 15*s.* per gal. (Mr. Beck: 18*s.* 6*d.* per gal.) He described how methylated spirit is made, whereupon

Mr. Bramall said: As a matter of fact, you only get 90 per cent. of a given quantity of the alcohol of the British Pharmacopœia, and the remaining 10 per cent. is naphtha.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I do not think it is necessary to go into these points as they are the subjects for expert inquiry, and this Court is not the least competent to deal with the question. We cannot go behind the British Pharmacopœia. I suppose methylated spirit is used as a solvent for drugs?

Dr. Teed: It is Soap-liniment is used for the composition of liniment of opium.

Mr. Bramall (to witness): Would the methylated spirit be equally good for the composition as alcohol?

Dr. Teed: Methylated spirit contains ingredients the therapeutic action of which is quite unknown.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: You would answer that you could not advise it because you do not know the effect.

Dr. Teed: That is so.

Mr. Beck (cross-examining): You say liniment of opium is an article made with soap-liniment?—Dr. Teed: Yes.

For external application only?—Yes.

And the liniment of soap is an article sold for external application only?—Yes; the object of the rectified spirit is to dissolve the camphor and the oil of rosemary in the article.

You say that only 90 per cent. of this is rectified spirit?—Yes.

So that the amount in the final substance is the same, whether the methylated spirit or the rectified spirit is used?—I do not want to quibble. If you like to put it that the amount of alcohol is the same, you can.

You are of course, familiar with the British Pharmacopœia?—I have a certain acquaintance with it.

And you are, of course, aware there are a great many articles in it that are not in any sense drugs?—Yes.

Starch, sugar, soft soap, turpentine, honey, lard, sherry, cotton-wool, acid arseniosum. These are sufficient illustrations. You would not say these are drugs?

Mr. D'Eyncourt: A drug is rather hard to define.

Mr. Beck: The Act defines it. [To witness.] White arsenic is another article in the Pharmacopœia?—Yes.

White arsenic there is a pure arsenious anhydride. You are no doubt aware that it is illegal to sell arsenic in that form, but that it has always to be mixed with soot?—I do not know.

Do you suggest that the British Pharmacopœia is a standard for all sales of drugs, and for all things included in the B.P.?—It is a standard for all things included in it.

You have doubtless heard something about the discussions

on the Pharmacopœia and the views of Professor Attfield?—I think I have.

Now let me read you what he says:—

The Pharmacopœia, notwithstanding the position in which it was placed by legal tribunals, was not a legal standard in cases under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and if anyone had the courage to make a test case, he had no hesitation in saying that Judges would say the same. It was a great convenience for Magistrates, who did not know anything of the subject, to bring it forward as an official book, and make it the standard. That was a very common practice, and very annoying to traders; but the fact remained it was not a legal standard, however much it suited their convenience.

Dr. Teed: It shows he does not know anything about it. (Laughter.)

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Who is Attfield?

Mr. Beck: He is the editor of the Pharmacopœia, and in this statement he is impressing his view as to what the use of anything in the British Pharmacopœia is. The whole thing is an interesting legal point.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I thought that was what we were here for.

Mr. Beck: You are aware, of course, that by orders issued by Inland Revenue authorities the use of methylated spirit in place of rectified spirit is allowed in the manufacture of certain articles, including soap-liniment? Dr. Teed: Apparently so.

As to nine-tenths of the spirit in this soap-liniment, it is the rectified spirit of the B.P.?—I believe so.

So that only one-tenth of the spirit is a compound other than pure spirit?—Yes.

Mr. Bramall: The addition of that one-tenth makes the thing nauseous.

Dr. Harris, medical officer of health for Islington, was then called, and said that liniment of soap made with methylated spirit is inferior to that made from pure spirit. As a medical man he would expect the pure-spirit liniment to be supplied. The methylated-spirit liniment might have a different effect. It is nauseous to smell and taste. The rectified spirit in the liniment is the actual ingredient, the soap being more or less an emollient. That being so, it is quite possible that methylated spirit, containing extraneous matters, might have an injurious effect on the patient, particularly as alcohol is very penetrating and easily passes through the tissues of anything it is applied to.

In cross-examination witness stated that he had not been in general practice for twenty-one years, but would not admit that in this time he had no personal knowledge of soap-liniment.

Mr. Beck: You are acquainted, then, with the British Pharmacopœia and the London Hospitals Pharmacopœias?—Dr. Harris: Yes.

Are you aware that in the London Hospital or University College Hospital liniment of soap is made from methylated spirit?—It is quite possible, as they are cheaper.

Do you mean they used injurious ingredients for the sake of cheapness?—I do not think they considered that.

You told me on the last occasion that the two articles would be the same in medicinal effect?—Yes, I said so.

You have not altered your mind since last Saturday?—No.

You do not suggest now that the medicinal effect would be in any sense different?—I will not suggest that, but I do suggest that the nauseating effect of the soap-liniment made from methylated spirit, when rubbed in, might have an injurious effect on the patient.

You have never had any experience of a thing of this kind?—I have not heard of such a case.

The difference in price is, of course, considerable; the methylated spirit cannot be sold under 4d. per oz.?—I believe not.

Whereas the price of the rectified spirit goes as high as 8d. per oz.?—Yes.

The duty is very considerable—comes to about 2d. per oz. on the rectified?—I have not calculated it out.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: It comes to this, that it is a great deal more expensive and there is a duty. Have you any more questions to put to this witness?

Mr. Beck: No. I wish to call Dr. J. C. Thresh.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: I cannot hear any more evidence to-day.

After consultation the case was ultimately adjourned until Wednesday, December 11, at noon.

Mr. D'Eyncourt intimated at the close of the sitting that Mr. Beck should make a fresh appeal in the Boots' case, but no response was made.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Supton Petty Sessions on November 30, John Joseph Smith, grocer, Carleton, was summoned for selling sweetspirit of nitre which Mr. A. H. Allen, public analyst of Sheffield, certified to consist of nitrous ether 1.05 per cent., alcohol and legitimate water 97.36 per cent.; excess of water, 1.59 per cent. Mr. Allen, in his "Observations," said the sample contained only three-fifths of the minimum proportion of real ethyl nitrite, or nitrous ether, required by the B.P. to be present in the proportion of $1\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. The sample was analysed before any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis. The defendant, replying to the Chairman, said he had not kept any in stock before, and he should buy no more. He had sold the drug just as he got it. The Chairman: I think you had better keep to your own trade, and not take up things you do not understand. The defendant was fined 10s. inclusive of costs.

County Court Cases.

BUSINESS IN MENTHOL CASES.

IN the City of London Court, on November 29, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., G. Lemille & Co., Paris, sued A. Kennedy & Co., 28 Hondditch, E.C., to recover 2l. 13s. 10d. for goods supplied. The claim was not in dispute, but the defendants raised a counterclaim in which they asked for substantial damages for non-delivery of menthol cases which they had ordered of the plaintiffs, and which had not been delivered.

Mr. Danger, for the defendants, in support of the counterclaim, said that plaintiffs' representative in London was Mr. Cohen, 5 Lauderdale Buildings, Aldersgate Street. Cohen's traveller, Goldblum, called upon the defendants, and obtained from them an order for 500 gross of menthol-cases.

Judge Lumley Smith said he did not know what menthol was.

Mr. Danger explained that it was used for toothache, &c. The defendants ordered 500 gross of menthol cases at 2s. 10d. per gross, and they were to have $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount. After the contract had been entered into, the defendants resold the goods at a profit of 1s. 2d. per gross to a Mr. Friedheim. The plaintiffs never delivered the cases, and defendants were unable to fulfil their contract with Friedheim. Hence their present counterclaim.

Mr. Kennedy was called in support of the counterclaim. He gave a written order for the goods, which Goldblum assured him were coming. That caused him to resell the whole 500 gross at 4s. per gross. It was impossible for them to have bought elsewhere.

Mr. Samuel Moses, for the plaintiffs, said the order was never accepted. Even if damages were recoverable, the defendants could have gone into the open market and bought menthol cases at 2s. 10d. per gross anywhere.

Mr. Kennedy said that was just what he could not do, because not many houses stocked them. It took some time to get menthol cases from abroad to this country. They were made in France and America. He could not have bought them for less than 4s. per gross.

Mr. Friedheim, Hackney, also testified to the truth of Mr. Danger's statement, and added that when he bought from Kennedy the price in Paris was 4f. 50c., and at that they could not be got over here under six months. In cross-examination the witness ridiculed the idea that menthol cases could be bought in London at the present time at 2s. 10d. per gross. The price rose according to the season. In the month of May they were dearer than at other times.

In answer to the counterclaim, Mr. Joseph Goldblum said he or his firm had never accepted the order. He told defendants that a confirmation would follow if his people agreed to the terms, but they would not have the order.

The Judge said he did not quite understand why the defendants were not informed outright that their order would not be accepted. He thought it was made out that

the order was definitely accepted. When the defendants sent the order the plaintiffs should have written and the defendants should have been informed that it could not be accepted. He assessed the damages for defendants at twenty guineas, with costs, the plaintiffs also getting judgment on the claim.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re PETER CAMPBELL FORBES, trading as a chemist at Morley, Yorks.—At the Dewsbury County Court, on December 3, this debtor was examined by Mr. Reg. Chadwick. The Official Receiver applied that the debtor might be ordered to file a deficiency account from April 24 last, also an account showing the disposal of 1,200*l.* in shares, part payment he received for his stock of drugs, goodwill, &c. when he disposed of the business. The order was granted and the case adjourned.

Re WALTER G. B. DICKINSON, 63 Wide Bargate, Boston, and Wainfleet All Saints, Veterinary Surgeon.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), London ... | 27 | 12 | 4 |
| Lloyd, T. H., Leicester ... | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Parke, Davis & Co., London ... | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| Liabilities ... | 1,142 | 8 | 0 |
| Assets (after deducting preferential claims) .. | 774 | 5 | 3 |

Re W. F. HACKNEY, South Street, Earlsfield, London, Wholesale and Retail Chemist.

THE receiving order herein was made on February 23, 1901, on a creditor's petition, and the Official Receiver, who is the trustee, having realised the estate, gives notice that it is his intention of applying to the Board of Trade for his release. Previous particulars of the bankrupt's affairs will be found in our issue of July 20, page 93. The first and final dividend now declared is 1*s.* 0½*d.* in the pound on 208*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, the amount for which proofs were admitted, 22*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; balance, 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*. The debtor's estimate of the amount expected to rank for dividend was 223*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*. The Official Receiver's remarks are that the value of the stock-in-trade, trade fixtures, &c., was over-estimated by the bankrupt. The stock-in-trade, &c., were disposed of by public auction, and the trade fixtures, &c., by private treaty. The bankrupt failed to appear at his public examination (see *C. & D.*, July 15, page 58), and the Court made an adjournment *sine die*. Creditors can obtain any further information by inquiry at the office of the Official Receiver and trustee, 24 Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Braime, A., and Ward, A. T., under the style of Ward & Braime, Leeds and Wakefield, mineral-water manufacturers.

Bury, H. C., and French, R. H., under the style of Bury & French, Whetstone, surgeons, &c.

Buxton, J. H., and Clarke, C. C., under the style of Hulme, Buxton & Co., Manchester, manufacturers of logwood, fustic, and tannin extracts.

Hindle, A., and Nuttall, W., under the style of Hindle & Co., Blackpool, mineral water manufacturers.

Marion, A. L., Guibout, H. L., Bishop, G., Bishop, F., and Kirk, J. P., under the style of Marion & Co., Soho Square, W.C., manufacturers of photographic materials.

Porter, L. J., and Boulton, E. H. C., under the style of the Bolio Company, Northleach, Gloucestershire, manufacturers and vendors of the chemical substances known as "Bolio" and "Hicks' Electric Fluid."

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Coe, William Edward (carrying on business as E. M. Conard), Handsworth & Birmingham, dental surgeon.

Wooster, William, Southall, Middlesex, chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS

Grey, Arthur, Uxbridge, mineral-water manufacturer.

Levy, Alfred Isaac (trading as J. H. Morrison & Co.), Houndsditch, E., and Amburst Road, Hackney, N.E., sponge merchant.

Mayall, Robert, and Wild, William (trading under the style of Mayall & Wild), Manchester, glycerin-merchants and driersalters.

Deed of Arrangement.

Jackson, Josiah, 167 Charnwood Street, Leicester, chemist. Trustee, Jabez Jackson, Kenilworth, M.D. Dated, November 22; filed, November 27. Secured creditors, 75*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 314*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 134*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*. Composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound payable forthwith by the trustee, with an assignment to him upon trust, &c., and by way of indemnity until amount be repaid with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

New Companies & Company News.

SNELGROVE'S DEPARTMENT STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Will, *inter alia*, carry on business as drug-merchants. Registered office, 78–80 Stretford Road, Manchester.

MORLEY AND DISTRICT AERATED-WATER COMPANY (1901), (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. First directors: T. H. Scholes, C. Brown, S. Wood, T. Griffiths, O. Scholes, T. N. Dixon, and G. Troughton.

"CHRISMA" MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on, *inter alia*, business as curriers, grease and oil extractors and refiners, makers of dubbin and boot-blackening, and manufacturing chemists.

BENSONS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire (1) the business of a painter and decorator carried on by A. E. Benson as "Edward Benson & Son," at 10 Darlington Street, Wigan, and (2) the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by A. H. Benson at 5 Darlington Street and 6 King Street, Wigan. First subscribers: A. E. Benson, 17 Darlington Street, Wigan, decorator; W. Benson, 17 Darlington Street, Wigan, teacher of music; A. H. Benson, 5 Darlington Street, Wigan, chemist; C. Benson, 27 Barnsley Street, Wigan, decorator; S. Benson, 10 Dicconson Street, Wigan, wholesale chemist; Mrs. E. Coulter, 25 Barnsley Street, Wigan; Mrs. E. H. Elliott, 65 Wigan Road, New Springs. First directors: A. E. Benson (manager of painting and decorating department), A. H. Benson (manager of chemists' department), and C. Benson. Registered office, 10 Darlington Street, Wigan.

PRENTICE BROTHERS (LIMITED).—At the annual meeting held at Stowmarket on November 27, a dividend of 6 per cent. on the ordinary shares was declared.

IDRIS & CO. (LIMITED).—The directors' report for the year ended October 31 states that the further issue of capital referred to in last report was fully applied for and allotted. The past year, owing to the death of Queen Victoria, the continuation of the war, and the increase in the price of materials has not been a favourable one. The profits have been reduced, and owing to competition it has not been found possible to make a corresponding increase in the prices charged to customers. The profit for the year, after charging interest on debentures and making allowance for depreciation, is stated at 12,514*l.*, which, with 2,566*l.* brought forward, makes 15,081*l.* to credit of profit-and-loss account. Of this amount they recommend that the sum of 13,472*l.* be distributed in paying 6 per cent. on A preference (6,438*l.*), 7 per cent. on B preference shares (700*l.*), 10 per cent. on A ordinary (4,533*l.*), and 10 per cent. on B ordinary shares (1,800*l.*), leaving a surplus of 1,609*l.*, of which 308*l.* will be placed to reserve and 1,300*l.* carried forward. That amount carried to reserve account, together with the premiums in respect of shares issued in December last will bring the balance of that account to 40,000*l.*

BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) (LIMITED).—The shareholders' meeting was held at the new City offices of the company, 29 Farringdon Road, E.C., on November 30. Mr. Jesse Boot, managing-director, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the increase in the profits—1,600%—had been carried forward, and the depreciation fund now stood at about the same figure as the goodwill, which in turn was little more than one year's purchase of the profits. The reserves, together with the amount carried forward, exclusive of depreciation, totalled 80,000%, which represented the ordinary share capital of the company. The assets comprised under the heading of freehold shops and warehouses stood at 8,000% more than last year, although in the meantime they had sold to the Sheffield Corporation one of their most valuable properties. They had now three complete mineral-water plants in separate towns. The total net profit for the year was 21,000%, derived from eighty-nine retail branches. These branches were not merely chemists' shops, but each had a subsidiary department which rendered them attractive, and a circulating library was attached to each. In five of the largest of these shops there was an average of between forty to fifty employés. For the first time the directors had allocated 1,500% to the formation of a fire-insurance fund. The "chemists' fund" now totals over 6,000%, and at the present rate of accumulation will soon enable them to carry out the scheme of benefits for which it was founded. It was the desire of the board that all the chemists who devoted themselves continuously to the service of the company should be able to feel that provision had been made in case of ill-health, and for a pension in old age or some provision for those dependent on them in case of death. No set scheme had yet been formulated, but there was a sum of 6,000% available for the purpose. Mr. W. B. Thorpe having retired from the board, was succeeded by Dr. E. T. Pritchard, who was also a qualified chemist and druggist. The manager of the Manchester warehouse, who was a fully qualified chemist, had lately been elected a director of the Lancashire company. They had already at least one qualified chemist on the directorate of each of the retail companies. At the same time the business was getting so vast, and there was such a large amount of property at stake in each company—their own alone having assets of about a quarter of a million sterling—that it would be utterly inexpedient to have a board entirely composed of chemists, because of their having passed a certain examination alone, and without training in business on broad and generous lines, as was gravely suggested by their business competitors, the private chemists, represented by the Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Pritchard was not only a qualified medical man, but had had twenty years' experience in the conduct of a similar business. He (the Chairman) was very pleased to call this meeting for the first time in their own city offices, the headquarters of the associated companies, known as Boots, Cash Chemists, and referred to various technical developments in the business, adding that a testing and research laboratory is maintained, and equipped with the newest appliances. It is being used for examining all drugs bought and manufactured for the supply of nearly 300 shops, at each of which there is at least one qualified chemist. This laboratory is under the management of two highly qualified men, who have four assistants, and their published work has been quoted authoritatively by pharmaceutical experts. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of dividends, and it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Morton, Alderman Duckworth, J.P. (Rochdale), and Mr. E. S. Waring, chemist and druggist (Nottingham), were re-elected directors.

CAMWAL (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, on December 3, Mr. Horace Davenport (chairman of the company) presiding. About three dozen shareholders were present, and the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said the latter was not quite so good as might have been expected, but that was due to the war. Increased trade had, however, been done during the year, and from a chemist's—if not from a shareholder's—point of view they had reason for congratulation. He deplored the loss from depreciation in Consols. The

progress of the new branches during the year had been most satisfactory, and he had just opened an influentially signed request from chemists in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse asking that the best facilities be given to them for obtaining Camwal waters. Starting another new factory would mean an expenditure which would not be advisable at the present time, but these gentlemen may rest assured that their letter will receive the due consideration of the directors. Great alterations and improvements have been made in the London factory during the year, one great labour-saving device being an endless chain by which goods are transmitted from one end of the factory to a platform on a level with the vans at the exit. Harrogate, Manchester, and Birmingham branches are flourishing, and the directors have decided to build a new factory at Bristol. He urged shareholders to help the company by doing all in their power to increase the sale of the waters. When on holiday he (Mr. Davenport) had occasionally gone into shops where Camwal showcards and advertisements were rampant, but when he asked for the waters he was told they were out of stock. It was grossly unfair, he said, for the company to spend money in advertising-material to draw people to the shops and then to let the waters get out of stock. The powers to supply hotels and outside restaurants had not been so well taken advantage of by shareholders as they might be. In conclusion, he stated that a slight mistake had been made in the report, the amount carried over from last year having been omitted from the sum total in the report, and, therefore, the amount of 1,189% 8s. 8d. carried forward was not quite correct.

Mr. Pond wanted to know how much "less rents receivable" amounted to. He was not satisfied with the large amounts put against tablets, syphons, &c., and interest on debentures and loans (1,507%).

In reply to queries on various points in the balance-sheet propounded by Mr. Pond, the Chairman said the item (6,152%) for tablets, giant syphons, &c., had increased largely, but that, he contended, was all for the benefit of their customers. He could imagine fewer better assets than these advertisements that would last for twenty years or more. With regard to syphons, &c., on loan, they had been obliged to adopt the plan of entering these at selling-price, as they were such a shifting item that the labour of reducing to cost the selling-price of each syphon sent out, taking off tear and wear, &c., would be endless and unsatisfactory. But against that item (25,887%) the directors had charged themselves with a sum of 25,887% as "reserve account against bottles, syphons, &c., in stock and customers' hands"—really only half of the actual value.

Mr. Nichols said he felt inclined at one time to ask the directors to reconsider their balance-sheet for this year. It was a sickly thing, unlike the Camwal balance-sheets of former years. His feeling was that the assets as set forth were not real. The directors had gone on year by year accumulating and making what he thought were unsubstantial assets, and he considered it now high time for them to begin to husband their resources. He advised them to stop building until they had more substance by them, and prepare for the very keen competition in aerated-water manufacture that was looming in the future.

A shareholder asserted that 5 per cent. of the syphons he had received from the company were useless.

The Chairman, replying, ridiculed Mr. Nichols's method of preparing to fight by adopting the policy of "wait, wait, wait." The directors were perfectly aware that keen competition was before them, and it was in order to meet it that they sought extra capital and fresh powers so recently. It was no time to build factories when the goods were waiting to be turned out. They must be prepared for eventualities, and he assured Mr. Nichols that everything, including the building of the Bristol factory, had been well thought out. With regard to Mr. Nichols's assertion about the genuineness of the assets, he considered that statement a most injudicious calumny, and likely to damage their credit if people took it seriously. He accused Mr. Nichols of not thinking well before he spoke, and emphatically stated that the assets were absolutely sound.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously. Messrs. G. Goldfinch and H. Kemp (Manchester) were re-elected to the board, and Mr. F. A. Gould was elected in place of his late father.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Protecting Prices.

SIR,—“Timon,” whose advice to his customers on the matter of their health is governed (I note) according to the profit he obtains on the remedies about which he is consulted, is a little unfortunate in his example of the advantages accruing to proprietors who subscribe to his remarkable views on the regulation of trade. The American homœopathic firm who “descended” upon us a year or two ago created a business by large newspaper advertising. The business, according to “Timon,” now depends upon the honest recommendation of chemists who do not mind what goods they are selling so long as they get sufficient profit on them. If “Timon” will consult any wholesale house he will very soon learn where that business stands now as compared with the days before its talented proprietor subscribed to the P.A.T.A., and stopped most of his newspaper advertising.

Yours, &c.,

November 30.

PROPRIETOR. (183/18)

SIR,—A humble student of economics in last week's issue brought out his glow-worm light to show up the weakness and folly of the whole thing. Possibly he has studied at the feet of “Proprietor,” for the manufacturer's interest, like a stout skein in a piece of cloth, runs conspicuously throughout his letter. He presumably endeavours to persuade us that his noble advice to struggle battling on in a barren warfare with the cutters will be best for us all in the long run. For our humble student's edification I should think it quite unnecessary to bridle a community to lead them to a good thing wherever it is about. The natural magnetic power of self-interest would suffice to accomplish it. Now our wishes as chemists are also self-gain. We want all chemists to become loyally united and to use their power to secure what is right for themselves—viz., a fair living-profit upon all advertised proprietaries. We know perfectly well it is only natural that the majority of the public should desire to buy in the cheapest market, especially articles about which there is no doubt as to their quality. Our difficulty is not with the public—they will pay the price asked, protected or not, be it 1s. 11d. or 2s. 6d., as long as it is the lowest current. We want manufacturers to place the lowest current high enough so that it will leave a reasonable margin between cost and selling-price as a sound trading-profit. . . . We must not be frightened at the bogey that our trade will go elsewhere when we take up boycotting profitless patent medicines; many outside the drug-trade are already willing to support our ranks. There are many firms in other trades who have thought it a wise policy to step in to protect a substantial living-profit upon their articles, so that patent-medicine proprietors are not appealed to to strike out a new departure in the regulating of prices. I am in thorough sympathy with the P.A.T.A. I have tumbled and tossed this question of cutting in my mind for many a long day, and after much considering and weighing I have come to the conclusion that there is no way of improving matters but by realising our own collective power, which we must turn against proprietors to gain our ends. If you communicate with manufacturers you get a similarity of replies. They will tell you that they are seriously considering the matter but are not able to promise anything definite just at present. What does this mean but sitting on the hedge endeavouring to keep up this wretched demoralising game of rival cutting? Let us, I say, have no more of it, but use our united power to crush out all unprofitable proprietary articles unless the owners comply with our reasonable demands. Yours,

MORGAN W. JAMES.

SIR,—There can be no doubt that within the last twenty-five years patents have been the source of nearly all the troubles of pharmacy, but there appears to be an eternal law of compensation at work, and I think we have now reached the sphere of its influence. The enormous fortunes built up from patents in the early days of the struggle have left a general impression amongst venturesome spirits, that the easiest way to become rich “beyond the dreams of avarice” is to “float a patent.” With this end in view many people with little knowledge of medicines are spending sums which are fortunes in themselves in advertising nostrums which may or may not be valuable. We have now reached a stage at which the chemist is beginning to reap where he has not sowed, and gather where he has not strewed. This immense amount of quack advertising has ended in leading about 80 per cent. of the people, I should think, to become confirmed hypochondriacs, and although this constitutes a State evil almost amounting to disaster, it leads to the use, or, more correctly speaking, the abuse, of a vast quantity of medicines. I think fully one-half of the money returning from advertising now finds its way into the pockets of chemists. It comes about in this way. A firm (probably American) brings out a pill for housemaid's knee, and in a few weeks every newspaper in the country is invaded, and every town is visited. The people get it into their heads that a pill is the correct thing for housemaid's knee, and chemists, bending to the storm, promptly put up a pill for housemaid's knee. It is half the price of the advertised article, the chemist says it is as good, it is in reality just as good, and the people know it is as good. It has dawned on the people at last that in buying the advertised article they pay for the advertising, whereas in buying the chemist's article they do not. The result is that when a chemist gets notice that a special agent is to visit his district he puts in a small stock of the advertised article, and a large stock of his own. That the advertiser recognises all this is proved by the fact that he now makes no effort to grant the retailer a reasonable profit. He sends out a price-list showing that his 1s. 1½d. article cost 1s., and must not be sold at less than 1s. 1d. In the early days he reaped a rich harvest from his advertising, but the chemist reaps a large share of it now. Of course, all this looks hard on the advertiser, but is it unjust? Well, if it is unjust it is the eternal law of compensations the advertiser must blame. We would infinitely sooner have pharmacy discharging her proper functions—i.e., dispensing medicines which have been ordered by properly qualified medical men, for people who really require them—but if these fortune-hunters will try to ruin proper pharmacy and pharmacists, they must not grumble if we make the best of the position. Under the new circumstances some of the older patents may stagger on for a time, but no new patent has a chance. To pay at all now a patent must cost a mere trifle. A pennyworth of pills is put up in a tube and charged 2s. 9d., and after all the vendor does not make a fortune. Any reasonably smart chemist can compete with a man handicapped to this extent. I do not wish to act as an advertiser myself, but I may say that “Pharmaceutical Formulas” has been of great value to me, and if any chemist wishes for further help than it gives he can always get it from any of the large wholesale firms. So far as patents are concerned we are now on the home reach, and the chemists are going to come in a long way ahead.

Dumfries, December 2.

JAMES REID.

Cancer-cures.

SIR,—While the run on cancer and its cures is so much in evidence, and as no stone should be left unturned to combat this cruel disease, may the following suggestion be put forward through your columns? Professor Schüssler, in his work on “Biochemism,” points out that all diseases arise in the cells of the body on account of the deficiency in inorganic constituents, and when the cells, which are selective creatures, are able to take up just what they require of their own particular constituents, health supervenes. Thus he shows that tissues in a state of normal health have a larger percentage of mineral constituents than when in a state of disease, and the true remedy is to administer the proper inorganic salt, so that the normal status may be regained.

The inorganic constituent bears the same relation to the cell as the skeleton does to the entire body—it is its basis and support. Disease cannot arise if the normal condition of the cells be maintained, and only enters when the equilibrium is disturbed. The particular cell-salt of the epithelium tissue is said to be potassium sulphate, and cancer robs the tissue of this important basis. It becomes, therefore, necessary to supply a sufficiency of this, not only to the cells but also to the cancer, which, being of adventitious growth, gradually “ripes and ripens,” and then “rots and rots,” and passes out of the system. As the cells will take up no more than they require, or will even recoil from any concentrated form of application, care must be taken to administer the remedy in a sufficiently diluted form. As an analogy to this we find that artificial manures have to be administered to plants in a very weak form, else the object would be defeated. The cell, moreover, requires but an infinitesimal amount to restore its powers. I would suggest that a cancer-patient be treated three months with a solution of potassium sulphate (1 in 1,000), internally, by sipping in small quantities about 10 oz. per day, and externally by baths and applications, or by hypodermic injections. No harm can follow this treatment and much good may result. May not many of the serums and vegetable infusions which are rich in potash owe their efficacy largely to their mineral constituents? It is a side of therapeutics which deserves more attention from physicians than it has hitherto received.

Yours truly,

HUMANITAS. (77/16)

An I. R. Spy.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to introduce to my brother chemists a description of a man with whom acquaintance may be more interesting than profitable. He is fair, tall, of gentlemanly appearance, shaven, with the exception of a thin drooping moustache, and he usually rides a bicycle. Some of the chemists in this neighbourhood, including myself, have afforded him a good harvest. I have since discovered that he is a patent-medicine pirate or informer, and not a regular Inland Revenue official, but with whom (to its discredit, I consider) the stamps office of Somerset House has some sort of connection, more or less irregular. He is certainly very experienced and accomplished in this branch of work. I am informed that he has made as much as 300% in one year as his share of the spoils. “Twopennyworth of paregoric” seemed to me an innocent request, and “a bottle of sal volatile” did not excite suspicion, whilst the acceptance of my own catarrh salts instead of an advertised one although obviously bearing the stamp, tended to repress a feeling of mistrust of him which once crossed my mind. After a second visit and the ready way in which he was disposed to give preference to my own nostrums, I felt that his intelligence was beyond question and that I had secured a most desirable customer. I have always flattered myself that I have been very careful about stamping dutiable articles, but I am afraid that B.P. preparations did not enter into my consideration sufficiently, for both the paregoric and sal volatile labels were notified as liable with three others, two of which were through implied recommendation in a circular—sulphur lozenges and cascara elixir—in which the virtues of “sulphur” and “cascara” were referred to (not my preparation of them). I have since had the pleasure of paying 5% to compound the matter. As I think a bench of Magistrates would have given more sympathetic consideration to the case, I have since regretted that I did not allow the authorities to take it into court, having regard to the fact that Magistrates can make the fine for a first offence as low as they think fit. My experience of the regular Inland Revenue officials has, with one exception, been that they are not disposed to take a mean advantage or to act otherwise than honourably. A gentleman of this calibre merits treatment different to that usually accorded a presumably honest man, and possibly some brother chemist may be enabled by my description to recognise this individual. Possibly he would not find it such a congenial occupation and his reception less cordial if his purpose were known. For myself, as I should know him again, I look forward to the possibility of—shall I say—our next happy meeting.

Yours faithfully,
COUNTRY CHEMIST (90/60.)

“Pottingar.”

Mr. John Geo. Slater, writing in reply to “Xrayser’s” remarks (*C. & D.*, November 23, page 839) as to the word “Pottingar,” gives references to Jamieson’s Scotch dictionary, where “Pottingar—Pettigar” means “apothecary” and “Potigaries” means “drugs.” He does not think the word is a corruption of the old English word “pottager,” an herbalist. Instead of being a corruption of the word “Pottager,” “Pottingar” has come direct from the French and is peculiarly a Scotch word. Mr. Slater comments further upon the pharmacist in fiction *à propos* of “Xrayser’s” remarks, but pressure on our space precludes printing the letter in full.

About a Formulæ-book.

SIR.—Our attention having been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the exchange column of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* under “Formulæ” for the last week or two, it is evident that some of your readers are under a misapprehension that the formulæ-book of soluble essences offered for sale by Mrs. Hay, 13 Bromfield Place, Penarth, Cardiff, has some connection with ourselves, we shall, therefore, esteem it a favour if you will kindly insert our disclaimer, to the effect that we have no knowledge of or connection with this advertisement or the advertiser.

WILLIAM HAY (Limited),

Hull & London.

December 2.

W. L. SLIGHT, Secretary.

Provincial Schools of Pharmacy.

Referring to the discussion before local pharmaceutical associations of Mr. James Paterson’s paper read at a meeting of the Federation in Dublin, and printed in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of August 10, Mr. Wippell Gadd, of Exeter, writes to call attention to the school of pharmacy connected with the Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter, which is subsidised by the city and is largely supported by public money. He considers, therefore, that the College is supported in all the three ways that Mr. Paterson thinks desirable. We do not know what Mr. Wippell Gadd means by “public money,” but what Mr. Paterson means is Government grants similar to what are given to Universities.

“Room at the Top.”

SIR,—I noted with much interest your editorial on the above subject. It is an indisputable fact that there are many good situations in pharmacy going begging for want of capable, all-round men to fill them. There are certainly also shoals of young men who are anxious to get out of the retail with its long hours and indifferent pay, but very few of them have endeavoured to fit themselves for anything but retail work. I have before me a letter from one of the big firms asking if I can recommend any first-class young pharmacists to them to take up manufacturing and analytical work. I am afraid I cannot, although I come in contact with large numbers of assistants who ought to be suitable, and who would doubtless be delighted to accept the eight-hour-day post and the good pay which this firm offers. As a rule the junior pharmacists of to-day appears to be of the opinion that, having squeezed through the Major or even the Minor, with or without difficulty, he has attained his end, and that he is capable of filling any post that pharmacy affords. While this idea prevails, the “Room at the top” will remain very empty, and it will only be filled when it is realised that, although the Major qualification may suffice for the shop, successful work in the laboratory and in the manufacturing chemist’s administrative department entails up-to-date knowledge and resourcefulness, and capacity of a high order.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
C. & D. (78,80.)

SIR,—Your timely leaderette *re* “Room at the Top” deserves more than passing attention. It is a sad commentary upon pharmaceutical education at the present day that superior men having both a thorough scientific and business knowledge of their vocation are hardly obtainable. I am connected with a firm whose principal takes trouble to get only good men in his laboratories, and can fully endorse your statement of the difficulty of finding them. He has always good, well-paid positions for young men who have

been well educated, well-trained in their business, and who have a thorough grasp of chemical and pharmaceutical sciences. It is very rare to find these qualifications combined with the elementary essential virtues of accuracy, carefulness, commonsense and nous, and yet it is this combination which is so needful in a manufacturing establishment. Yours faithfully,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST. (78/44)

London, December 2.

Dispensing Notes.

A section for the elucidation of difficulties and interchange of views on dispensing-problems.

"Ichthyol Pessaries" and "A Dusting-powder."

SIR.—Your remarks on the glyco-gelatin basis for ichthyol pessaries in last week's *C. & D.* form a curious comment on the advice given in "The Art of Dispensing," 6th edition, page 202, which reads as follows: "Ichthyol.—The gelatin basis should on no account be used, as the ichthyol makes it insoluble. Use cocoa-butter alone without wax." In reference to the white dusting-powder purporting to contain "Ferri oxydat," the first dispenser evidently read this ingredient as zinc oxydat, certainly a much more likely component of a dusting-powder than oxide of iron.

Yours truly,

Brighton, November 27.

C. S. ASHTON.

[It has been observed that ichthyol pessaries made with the gelatin base become tough and insoluble on keeping. Nevertheless, the writer of the note in *C. & D.* has been accustomed to use it in hospital-practice, where it has no chance of becoming insoluble, and there have been no complaints. Mr. Ashton has since sent some pessaries with the gelatin basis, which are excellent.—EDITOR.]

SIR.—Ferri oxydat. is not usually ordered in dusting-powders. I am afraid your correspondent has misread the prescription. It is more likely to be zinc oxydat. which is generally used for dusting-powders. It was not generous to suggest that the pharmacien in Paris had omitted the principal ingredient. An experienced dispenser would have paused, before using ferri oxydat., to see if there was any other possible rendering of the prescription.

G. B. (78/33.)

79 46. *G. T.*—The precipitate in the mixture is most probably bismuth salicylate with some carbonate. Try the action of dilute nitric acid on it to see if it effervesces.

Legal Queries.

75/28. *Phenol.*—The conditions of a partnership may be anything lawful agreed upon by the partners. A condition that the partnership should cease when one partner uses the firm's money for private purposes would be enforceable but you will require a solicitor to draft the terms of the deed.

73/18. *E. P. L.*—The recommendation of medicines by posters renders them liable to stamp-duty, although the labels are devoid of liability.

72/54. *Sabrix.*—The "Bowery Medical Hall" is not a title which infringes the Pharmacy Act.

80/7. *D. D.*—An agreement by an assistant with an employer as to the former not starting in business within a certain area, is enforceable by the executors of the employer.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

4/37. *A. P.*—Books on Domestic Medicine.—Thomson & Steele, "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery," 10s. 6d. (Griffin); Cassell & Co.'s "Family Physician," 21s. (a new edition has just been issued).

13/55. *R. D. D.*—For trade methods of making pharmaceutical products see the treatise in *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY*, 1898.

14/51. *R. J. W.*—Cold-in-the-Head Mixture:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Liq. ammon. acet. | ... | ... | ... | ℥iss. |
| Spt. ammon. arom. | ... | ... | ... | ℥iv. |
| Tr. camph. co. | ... | ... | ... | ℥iv. |
| Aq. camphoræ ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥vj. |

M. Ft. mist.

Dose: A tablespoonful every three hours.

A favourite dose for "cutting short" a cold is a 10-gr. pulv. ipecac. co. powder at bedtime, followed by a basin of hot gruel. The use of catarrh smelling-salts is helpful.

15/7. *Rubber.*—There is no simple means of extracting rubber from rubber-and-cotton goods. Heating with a solvent under pressure is the process used commercially.

24/49. *J. L.*—The plums have apparently gone bad, and are therefore unfit for food. A better plan than the use of weak solution of salicylic acid as a preservative is to pour hot thin syrup over the fruit and seal the jars hermetically.

29/67. *Orientalist (Madras).*—(1) The composition of Yowler's compound is unknown to us. (2) Concentrated Liver-drops:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Tr. podophylli | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Tr. zingib. fort (B.P., 1885) | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Ext. taraxaci liq. | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |
| Dec. aloes conc. | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |

M.

The dose of the liver-drops is from 10 to 30 drops, according to the temperament of the patient and the number of times daily it is taken. As a rule, a morning dose of 15 to 20 drops is sufficient to regulate the bowels if persevered in for some weeks.

29/32. *N. D.* (Calcutta).—Ringworm-cure:—

Liquid.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Acid. carbol. liq. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Tr. lavand. co. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Spt. vini rect. ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥viij. |

M.

Paint on the ringworm once a day for three days.

Ointment.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Acid. chrysophanic. | ... | ... | ... | ℥j. |
| Ol. deelineæ | ... | ... | ... | ℥vj. |
| Lanolini ad | ... | ... | ... | ℥ij. |

Ft. ung.

Rub a little into the part night and morning.

33/24. *Silk.*—(1) We are not acquainted with any work on rearing Turkestan spiders. (2) The only process for making artificial silk in use in this country was described in the *C. & D.*, August 17, page 313.

32/53. *X.*—It would take up too much space to describe the construction of either an ammonia or ether cooling chamber. Such chambers are, moreover, articles of commerce. Some useful information on the subject is given in Leask's "Refrigerating Machinery" (Simpkin, Marshall).

33/34. *W. H. C.*—It is best to avoid the use of salicylic acid as a preservative of cod-liver oil, although it is sometimes added for that purpose in the proportion of 30 gr. (previously dissolved in spirit) to about 50 oz. of emulsion. A better addition is rectified spirit or spirit of chloroform.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

76/16. Where can Volasem be obtained?

84/16. Maker or agents of pine-wool knee-caps to tie on?

76/27. Manufacturers of "Challenge cream-dentifrice"?

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, December 9.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association, Church House, Church Street, at 8.30 P.M. Discussion on the suggested formation of a West Riding Federation, and paper by Mr. R. Broadhead on "Pharmaceutical Politics."

Tuesday, December 10.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Evening meeting. Professor Greenish and Mr. Upsher Smith will read papers on "Tincture of Nux Vomica" and "The Official Tests for Myrrh," and Mr. E. M. Holmes notes on "Pure Otto of Rose" and "The Official Test for Strophanthus Kombe."

Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association. Mr. J. Lothian, Ph.C., on "Modern Theories of Solution" with experiments, in the School of Pharmacy, 180 West Regent Street, at 9.15 P.M.

Wednesday, December 11.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association. Annual dinner in the Hôtel Métropole, Newcastle, at 8 P.M. Tickets obtainable from Mr. W. Atkins, Hon. Secretary, 126 Raby Street.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Professor Ernest Wilson on "Aluminium."

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. H. M. Hucklebridge will read a paper on "Dietetics."

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. D. B. Dott will read a paper on "The B.P. as a Standard," and also one on "The B.P.C. Formulary."

Thursday, December 12.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Paper by Mr. F. Curry.

Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, 36 York Place, at 11 A.M. Opening meeting of session.

Friday, December 13.

School of Pharmacy Students' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 5.30 P.M. A paper will be given by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat.

Personalities.

MR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., is about to proceed to South Africa with the view to study the cause of leprosy, which he believes to be the use of dried and badly salted fish.

DR. J. H. GLADSTONE communicates to *Nature* of November 28 an interesting article on Berthelot's work in determining the composition of the metals of antiquity, a subject in which Dr. Gladstone is himself an expert.

PROFESSOR W. A. TILDEN writes from the Saville Club to the *Times* on the London University Matriculation examination, suggesting that it should be made less of a cram affair and more of an educational test, especially in regard to the degrees in technology.

MR. JOSEPH LAMOR, D.Sc., F.R.S., who succeeds Professor Rücker as a Secretary of the Royal Society, is an Irishman, and was educated in Belfast, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he has been a Fellow since 1880. His election as Secretary of the Royal is regarded as a victory of the forward party. The Society has decided that its Secretaries shall not hold office longer than ten consecutive years.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY in London has never had, says *M.A.P.*, a better President than its present one—Mr. John Morgan Richards. With every drop of blood in his veins native American for generation after generation, and yet with the blood of various British stocks commingled, Mr.

Richards is at once typical of the American of long descent, and typical of the friendliness of feeling and the closeness of business relations between the two nations which at present obtain.

IN his entertaining "Mustard-and-Cress" column in the *Referee*, Mr. G. R. Sims, considering the question of how many men who have made fortunes in business are smokers, relates a story which he heard Mr. Thomas J. Barratt (of Pears, Limited) tell a short time ago. Mr. Barratt was entertaining a dozen millionaire manufacturers at a fashionable restaurant recently. Mr. Barratt is a non-smoker, so when selecting the cigars that were to be handed round he explained his ignorance of brands to the manager and instructed him to send in "the best." When the tobacco moment arrived the cigars were brought in and handed round. The guests looked at them, and said, "No, thank you." The host was disturbed, and turning to the nearest guest he said, apologetically, "I'm afraid the cigars are not to your liking. Will you tell me what you smoke?" The guest smiled. "Well, you see," he said, "I don't smoke at all." The other guests, to a man, made a similar confession.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of November, 1901, and to the stocks on November 30.

| | November | | Stocks | | 1901 | |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Landed | Delivd. | 1901 | 1900 | Imprtd. | Delivd. |
| Aloes cs &c. | 109 | 156 | 1,339 | 3,121 | 922 | 1,680 |
| " gours | — | — | 146 | 1,034 | — | 888 |
| Anise, star cs | — | 5 | 13 | 50 | 11 | 46 |
| Balsams csks &c. | 224 | 45 | 687 | 422 | 1,556 | 1,364 |
| Calumba bgs. | 155 | 308 | 1,958 | 1,028 | 2,665 | 1,613 |
| Oamphor pkgs | 53 | 1,053 | 1,769 | 3,884 | 7,260 | 9,830 |
| Cardamoms cs &c. | 228 | 509 | 1,662 | 2,266 | 3,459 | 3,789 |
| Cinchona pkgs | 1,740 | 1,542 | 10,622 | 9,065 | 22,864 | 21,863 |
| Cochineal bgs. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cubebis bgs | 4 | — | 1,620 | 1,291 | 286 | 214 |
| Dragons-blood cs | 953 | 1,658 | 1,269 | 3,884 | 7,260 | 9,830 |
| Galls pkgs | 248 | 1,228 | 8,624 | 1,390 | 14,482 | 8,297 |
| Gums— | | | | | | |
| Ammoniacum .. | — | — | 82 | 69 | 110 | 96 |
| Animi & copal .. | 4,213 | 3,959 | 20,997 | 9,484 | 48,044 | 37,779 |
| Arabic " | 2,858 | 2,225 | 15,994 | 17,487 | 23,121 | 24,984 |
| Asafetida .. | 90 | 87 | 583 | 467 | 1,070 | 1,584 |
| Benzoin | 75 | 297 | 792 | 1,035 | 2,310 | 2,553 |
| Damar " | 142 | 172 | 3,387 | 3,972 | 2,281 | 3,470 |
| Galbanum .. | — | — | — | 14 | — | 7 |
| Gamboge | 1 | 3 | 100 | 221 | 39 | 147 |
| Guaiaacum .. | — | — | 44 | 43 | 39 | 43 |
| Kauri tons | 246 | 176 | 1,539 | 1,926 | 2,039 | 2,411 |
| Kino pkgs | 23 | 7 | 128 | 60 | 141 | 52 |
| Mastiche | — | 17 | — | 7 | 1 | 7 |
| Myrrh, E.I. | 4 | 17 | 102 | 180 | 150 | 222 |
| Olibanum .. | 17 | 471 | 1,311 | 1,905 | 5,351 | 5,479 |
| Sandarac | 95 | 113 | 654 | 358 | 1,163 | 1,056 |
| Tragacanth .. | 933 | 882 | 4,377 | 3,595 | 11,278 | 10,464 |
| Ipecacuanha, Rio bis | 38 | 68 | 495 | 255 | 722 | 591 |
| " Cartagena pkgs | 96 | 20 | 361 | 206 | 662 | 486 |
| Jalap bis | 50 | 34 | 146 | 333 | 110 | 295 |
| Nux vomica... pkgs | — | — | 11 | 2,362 | 618 | 2,190 |
| Oils— | | | | | | |
| *Anise cs | 50 | 18 | 202 | 175 | 130 | 101 |
| *Oassia " | — | 5 | 126 | 120 | 78 | 26 |
| *Castor pkgs | 78 | 107 | 664 | 684 | 1,900 | 2,075 |
| Cocoa-nut tons | 88 | 71 | 86 | 141 | 923 | 982 |
| Olive csks, &c. | 70 | 201 | 947 | 487 | 3,890 | 3,447 |
| Palm tons | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 50 | 46 |
| †Quinine sulph. lbs | 3,062 | 6,454 | 217,348 | 211,658 | 67,429 | 59,863 |
| Rhubarb chts | 176 | 86 | 488 | 128 | 404 | 1,067 |
| Sarsaparilla bis. | 63 | 108 | 191 | 169 | 1,184 | 1,146 |
| Senna bis &c. | 897 | 663 | 2,562 | 2,146 | 5,320 | 5,286 |
| Shellac cs | 2,348 | 3,615 | 29,703 | 35,806 | 36,045 | 43,060 |
| Turmerio tons | 3 | 47 | 359 | 624 | 451 | 562 |
| Wax, bees' pkgs | 424 | 1,901 | 1,663 | 1,998 | 5,145 | 5,020 |
| " Japan cs., &c. | 25 | 59 | 365 | 599 | 363 | 608 |

* Stocks lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : December 5.

THE drug and chemical markets continue depressed, and with the approaching close of the year there is likely to be no return to any appreciable activity yet awhile. Quinine is flat and lower in second-hands, the disturbing factor again being the considerable bark-shipments from Java. Codeine, after the recent reduction, has been advanced, and several fine alkaloids, such as atropine, duboisin, eserine, and veratrine have also been raised in price. In essential oils, several reductions have been made, principally owing to competition. They include oils of clove, dill, orris, and sandalwood. Menthol is firmer, and spot supplies are now very small. Carbonate of ammonia is dearer, and an advance in arsenic is expected owing to the shutting-down of the Devon Great Consols Mine. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

| Higher | Firmer | Easier | Lower |
|---|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| Ammon. carb. Atropine Cocoa-butter Codeine Duboisin Eserine Oil, chamomile Oil, coconut Oil, cod-liver Silver nitrate Veratrine Wax (Jam.) | Menthol | Balsam tolu Cardamoms (fine) | Buchu Ipecac. (Rio and Cartagena) Kino Oil, clove Oil, dill Oil, orris Oil, sandal- wood Shellac |

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 28 to December 4, inclusive:—Aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 55 cs.; areca (@ Colombo), 16; arsenic (@ Melbourne) 30 cks., (@ Oporto) 60 brls.; borax, 132 cs.; button lac, 75; camphor (@ Hamburg), 65 tubs; cantharides (Chin.), 10; cardamoms, 64; caraway-seed, 250; castor oil (Ital.) 25, (E.I.), 122; chamomiles, 18; china-root, 150; cinchona (@ Amst.), 88; civet (@ Aden), 1 case; cocoa-butter, 61; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 407 brls., (@ Bergen) 119; coriander-seed, 10; croton-seed, 29; drugs (@ Fiume), 10; essential oils (@ Messina) 87, (@ Hong-Kong) 80 cs., (@ New York) 94 cs.; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 27 cs.; galangal, 234; ginger (@ Hong-Kong), 2,501 cases; gum arabic (@ Alexandria), 322; honey (Ital.) 20, (Chil.) 42; insect-powder (@ Marseilles), 163 bls.; opium (@ Genoa), 19; orris (Ital.), 14; peppermint oil (Jap.), 40 cs., 45 cs. and crystals *in tr.*; pimento (@ Havre), 549 bags; potash chlorate (Swed.), 75 cs.; rhubarb, 9; "roots" (@ Rotterdam) 16, (@ Hamburg) 5; saccharin (@ Boulogne) 6 cs., (@ Rotterdam) 4; saffron, 4 cs.; strophanthus, 112 packages; sugar of milk (Ital.), 20; sulphur (@ Catania), 184 cks. 895 bgs.; sticklac (@ Marseilles), 84 cs.; tonka-beans (@ Para), 10 cs.; turmeric (@ Calcutta), 10; vanilla (N.Z.), 15; wax, bees' (@ Smyrna) 35, (Chil) 6; wax, ceresin (@ Dusseldorf) 23, (@ Hamburg), 30.

Arsenic.

It is reported that the Devon Great Consols, the largest arsenic-producing mine in the world, is the subject of a resolution for voluntary winding-up, on the ground that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue business. The immediate reason for the stoppage is the low price of arsenic, which, it is said, must undergo a sharp rise upon the withdrawal from the market of the product of Devon Great Consols Mine.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, December 3.

Our drug-market has not shown many changes since last week, but several articles show an advance.

ALOES (CAPE) continue very firm at 70m. per 100 kilos.

ANISEED (RUSSIAN) of the new crop is held at 42m. and old crop 38m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is firm, spot being quoted 27m. and forward delivery 26½m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR (REFINED) is firmer; factories ask 435m., and second-hand 430m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES are firm, with new Russian at 520m. and old at 500m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is quiet at 74m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is unchanged. Russian is quoted 355m. and Spanish 360m. per 100 kilos.

JALAP is easier at 120m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium remains firm; 445m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

MENTHOL.—Spot delivery is quoted 32m. per kilo.

QUININE.—Quiet and neglected at 39m. per kilo.

SENEGA is quiet at 490m. per 100 kilos.

WORMSEED shows a very firm market at 55m. to 60m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is considerably firmer, spot delivery being held at 70m. and forward 64m. to 65m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver oil is unchanged, with non-congealing quoted 68m. per barrel. Palm-kernel oil has advanced to 52½m. per 100 kilos., and castor oil is dull and neglected.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise is unchanged at 11m. per kilo. Peppermint steady at 8½m. per lb. for HGH, and 8½m. per kilo. for Japanese.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, December 5:—Carnauba-wax, fenugreek-seed, agar agar, and Russian cantharides are all firmly held.

* * * *

NEW YORK, December 6:—Business here is quiet. Opium is slow of sale at \$3 per lb. Quinine is strong at 27c. per oz. Oil of peppermint is in active demand at \$1.85 for bulk. Balsam tolu is easier at 32c., and cinchonidine is slow of sale at 25c. per oz. Ergot is unsettled at 40c. per lb.

ACID, OXALIC, is now quoted at from 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb., net, delivered free London.

AMMONIA CARBONATE.—There is a scarcity of raw material, and English make is now quoted at 4d. per lb. for barrels, ex wharf.

ATROPINE.—The scale of prices for the smaller wholesale quantities has been advanced, makers now quoting 19s. per oz. for the pure, 16s. 6d. for neutral sulphate, and 16s. 8d. for B.P. sulphate, in quantities up to 16 oz. The quotation for contract quantities of 75 oz. remains unaltered.

CAFFEINE.—The process which Professor Emil Fischer, of Berlin, is reported to have devised for the preparation of caffeine synthetically is at present incapable of being carried out on a manufacturing scale; but one of the three makers of caffeine has been successful in making it synthetically, and at a price to compete with pure caffeine. It is expected to be on the market shortly.

CANARY-SEED is firmer, and buyers are now paying the higher prices for which sellers were holding out. Business has been done at 36s. to 37s. per quarter for Turkish on the spot, and there appears to be very little offering at the latter price.

CASTORUM.—The Hudson Bay Company's winter auction will be held on Wednesday, December 11.

CINCHONA.—The shipments from Java to Europe during November have been as follows (in Amst. lbs.):—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----------|------|-----|-----------|
| 1501 | ... | 1,198,000 | 1896 | ... | 909,000 |
| 1900 | ... | 1,490,000 | 1895 | ... | 1,264,000 |
| 1899 | ... | 1,362,000 | 1894 | ... | 809,700 |
| 1898 | ... | 1,237,000 | 1893 | ... | 726,000 |
| 1897 | ... | 989,000 | | | |

The total shipments from January to November have been:—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------------|------|-----|-----------|
| 1901 | ... | 11,499,000 | 1896 | ... | 9,189,000 |
| 1900 | ... | 9,680,000 | 1895 | ... | 8,193,700 |
| 1899 | ... | 10,783,800 | 1894 | ... | 8,386,700 |
| 1898 | ... | 10,132,000 | 1893 | ... | 6,951,000 |
| 1897 | ... | 7,706,000 | | | |

Further additions to the Amsterdam auctions to be held on December 12 now bring the total to 8 143 bales and 311 cases, weighing 750,315 kilos. A second supplementary catalogue will be published. In auction 10 bales fair bright Maracaibo sold at 5*d.*, and sea-damaged at 3*d.*, with 18 bales at 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.*; for flat Cartagena 5*d.* was wanted. Six serons Huanoco quill sold at from 5½*d.* to 6*d.*

CHAMOMILES.—There is a good inquiry for fine white flowers, which are unobtainable from first hands. Good Belgian are quoted 67*s.* to 68*s.*, and fair at 53*s.* per cwt.

COCAINE is very firm, and makers report a fair consuming demand, there being practically nothing in second-hands.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The result of the auctions held at Amsterdam on December 3 was as follows:—75 tons Van Houten's sold at 67*c.* to 70*c.* (average price 69*c.*), against 74½*c.* at the previous auction; 1 ton Hilm sold at 67½*c.*; 13 tons De Jong offered, of which 6½ tons sold at 67*c.*, and of 6 tons Berke offered 5 sold at 66*c.*. In London 800 cases (80 tons) Cadbury's A sold at 1*s.* 0¾*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* per lb., being ¼*d.* dearer.

CODEINE.—An advance of 10*d.* to 1*s.* per oz. has taken place, makers now listing the pure at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cz.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The exports from New York during the ten months ended October 31 aggregated 37,352 821 lbs. Of this total Italy received 27,499,645 lbs., or 74 per cent., Austria 3,450 856 lbs., and France 1,857,731 lbs.

DUBOISIN has advanced from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* per gramme for sulphate with a slight reduction for 10-gramme quantities. Pure is quoted 4*s.* and crystals 6*s.* for 15 gramme lots.

ERGOT.—From Hamburg, under date of November 30, it is reported that spot supplies are scarce, and forward offers are also few. For Russian 1*s.* 7*d.*, c.i.f., is asked, and 1*s.* 5¾*d.* for Spanish. Another holder quotes 1*s.* 8*d.* for Russian. In auction to-day several parcels of Spanish were held at 1*s.* 9*d.*

We have received the following note from a Leipzig house:—“The growing prevalence of admixing to ergot of rye (*Ergot sclerotium*) of wheat or barley induces me to draw the particular attention of my friends to this proceeding. The admixture of such foreign sclerotia, wrongfully described as ergot of rye, is nothing very new, but only quite lately it has developed to the present extent, and such large quantities of ergot (sclerotia) of wheat or barley are nowadays being admixed to genuine ergot of rye that many a parcel of the latter should be rejected on that account. I myself have come across lots, supplied from the southern districts of Russia, that were adulterated in this manner to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent., and suppliers hesitated to agree to my rejecting such parcels, stating that this process of admixture was generally being recognised, and had so far not been objected to; and I know that a good many lots of such a mixture of ergot have more recently been shipped in spite of the fact that the difference can easily be detected by the appearance: the grains of ergot (sclerotium) of wheat and barley are much bigger and shorter and of similar shape as wheat and barley grains. Russian ergot seems to be more and more preferred by those manufacturers who are of opinion that the outer part of the grain contains the most active principle of ergot.”

ESERINE.—The scarcity of Calabar beans has led to an advance of 1*s.* per gramme in eserine, makers now quoting 4*s.* per gramme for the sulphate and salicylate salts, and 5*s.* per gramme for the pure alkaloid, with the usual reduction for 10 and 50 grammes.

GAMBIER.—Market is again bare of cubes; for arrival 40*s.* per cwt. has been paid for 15 tons fine quality near at hand.

GLYCERIN.—Agents report steady deliveries off contracts. Prices are unchanged, at from 63*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per cwt. for double-distilled English make, s.g. 1.260.

GUM ARABIC.—Fair sifted pale to reddish Aden has been sold at 36*s.* per cwt., and further business in ordinary Ghatti is reported at 12*s.*, and fair clean yellowish at 19*s.* 6*d.* For fair, part frosted, Australian gum 20*s.* is wanted, and middling glassy red 16*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt. In so-called Persian insoluble sorts 18*s.* has been paid for small pale whitish.

KINO has been in more demand this week, and several parcels have changed hands at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb., according to quality, and 1*s.* 3*d.* is now asked. In auction 2 cases of fair African, but slightly barked, sold at 9*d.* per lb., subject.

MASTICH.—Small sales have been made at 1*s.* 6¾*d.* per lb.

MENTHOL.—Supplies in both Hamburg and London are now very small, and for Kobayashi crystals 15*s.* spot has been paid this week. For October-November shipment 14*s.*, c.i.f., is quoted for Kobayashi, and 13*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* 9*d.* for January-February shipment.

OIL, CASSIA, is slow of sale at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.* per lb., according to analysis.

OIL, CASTOR.—Medicinal Italian is obtainable at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. Hull make is quoted for January delivery at 29½ 10*s.* per ton in barrels, and 3½*d.* per lb. in cases for medicinal oil. First pressing is 27½*d.* and 3½*d.*, and second pressing 26½*d.* and 3½*d.* per lb. in barrels and cases respectively, delivered free, ex wharf London.

OIL, CHAMOMILE, has been advanced to 4*s.* per oz. for English distilled.

OIL, CLOVES.—English is 1*d.* lower, being now listed at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

OIL, DILL, has been reduced to 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for B.P. quality.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, keeps very firm, at 7½*d.* to 8*d.* per oz. spot.

OIL, ORRIS (CONCRETE).—The list-price for English make has been reduced to 16*s.* per oz.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Further sales of Japanese dementholised have been made at 3*s.* 9*d.*, spot. In auction 6 cases McKesson's best Wayne County oil were held at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Fourteen cases Kobayashi dementholised oil sold, without reserve, at from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—To meet competition a slight reduction has been made, English drawn being now quoted 11*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

OPIUM.—Quiet, and unchanged.

SMYRNA, November 22.—This has been an active week, the sales amounting to about 190 cases, at lower prices, principally for the United States. They are as follows:—160 cases current talequale at from 7*s.* 9*d.* to 8*s.* 1*d.*, 28 cases Karahissar at from 8*s.* 1*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 5 cases inspected Yerli at 10*s.* 2*d.* per lb., c.i.f. It is reported that bankers have been pressing weak holders for cover on bonded stock, which is the cause of the further decline. Although the weather has favoured the sowings for next year, it cannot be regarded as certain that the crop will be a large one, as, of course, the risks are all ahead. The arrivals of opium in Smyrna to date amount to 2,760 cases, against 3,470 cases at the same time last year.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Bitter, from the South of France, is quoted 40*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

ORRIS.—The British Consul at Florence, writing in regard to the orris-industry, states that “the cultivation has been greatly extended during the last twenty years, especially in the Chianti, Val di Pesa, and Piano di San Paolo districts. At present this industry is a source of moderately good profits: the production of orris-root being more than 5,905 cwt. per annum.” We should think the growers of orris would take exception to this statement, as we understand the situation in Florentine has gradually become worse during the past twelve months, owing to the continued decline in prices and over-production.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market is unaltered, but holders are very firm at 64*s.* per barrel, f.o.b., for non-congealing oil, as supplies are very small. It is as yet impossible to say anything regarding the prospects for the new fishing. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 12,408 barrels, against 9,658 barrels at the same time last year. On the London market prices have advanced, small sales of finest non-congealing oil having been made at 75*s.* per barrel, c.i.f.; 69*s.*, c.i.f., now appears to be the lowest quotation. It is reported from Norway that there has been active buying in Bergen, dealers evidently wishing to “cover” their contracts made earlier in the season with the United States.

PHENACETIN.—The makers' price is unchanged at from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb., according to quantity, but no business is reported at these prices, as there are sellers at less in second-hands.

PILOCARPINE.—There is little demand, and prices are unchanged.

QUICKSILVER.—The quicksilver receipts at San Francisco for the ten months ending October 31 were 16,798 flasks, against 16,992 in the corresponding period last year. These figures do not include shipments from California mines direct to consumers. Exports by water for the ten months were: New York, 70 flasks; Mexico, 3,183; Central America, 908; South America, 20; British Columbia, 32; Japan, 24; Korea, 12; Siberia, 2; total, 4,254 flasks, against 6,153 for the corresponding period in 1900.

QUININE.—Lower in second-hands. Previous to the announcement of the bark shipments from Java small sales for spot delivery were made at 1s. 1½d. per oz., but subsequently the market became flat and declined ½d., spot selling at 1s. 1d. On Wednesday there was a firmer tendency, a small business being done at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per oz., but to-day the tone is again easier, 1s. 1d. being paid for spot. The shipments from Java proved much larger than had been anticipated, and buyers are holding off expecting lower prices.

SHELLAC.—At auction on Wednesday a larger supply was offered, but with a slow demand, and with lower offers the bulk was bought in at firm rates. Altogether 850 cases offered, of which 70 sold, including first orange at 135s.; ordinary flat, red second orange, 115s.; fair red, part cakey, 118s. to 121s.; and good pale, 123s. to 125s. per cwt. Privately the market has been much quieter since our last report, and prices for future delivery have dropped about 12s. from the highest point touched, in consequence of sellers wishing to take profits. The sales comprise December delivery of TN from 119s. to 126s.; January, 124s. to 128s.; and March, at 122s. to 130s. The spot-price for fair TN on Wednesday was 124s.; and AC Garnet, 125s. The Calcutta price of TN, which was cabled higher at 70c. on Saturday of last week, remained unaltered until Wednesday, when it dropped to 68c.

SILVER NITRATE is ¾d. per oz. dearer, 1s. 4½d. being asked for 100 oz. quantities.

SPICES.—The demand for *Pepper* has continued, and prices are again dearer. Singapore white has been sold at 9¾d. per lb. on the spot, and at 10¼d. to arrive; Penang at 9¼d. on the spot, and Siam at 9¾d. Black is also higher; Singapore has been done at 6¾d. for spot, and at 6½d. for January-March shipment; Tellicherry is much dearer, at 6½d. per lb. At auction on Wednesday Penang was bought in at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. Zanzibar *Cloves* gave way slightly at the beginning of the week, but recovered later to former price—viz., 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. for March-May delivery. Fair Penang at auction were bought in at 8½d. per lb. Cochin *Ginger* is quiet, but steady; bold cut sold at 97s. 6d. per cwt. Calicut brown rough was bought in at 47s. per cwt. Japan was bought in at 45s. per cwt. for rough limed. Ceylon *Chillies* sold at 45s. per cwt. *Pimento* is steady, but only a few bags sold at 3¾d. per lb.

STROPHANTHUS.—The s.s. *Inehanga* has brought 112 packages.

SULPHONAL is unchanged, the leading makers offering at 5s. 6d. per lb., less usual discount. The Swiss maker, however, is offering, through a London agent, at this figure, and with the "falling clause."

VERATRINE has advanced 6d. per oz., small wholesale quantities being quoted 5s., with proportionately lower prices for 25, 50, and 100 oz. quantities.

WORM-SEED.—From Hamburg, under date of November 30, it is stated that imports are stopped by the contracts of Russian santonin-makers with the Government, and an advance is probable. Twenty tons are offered, however, at 30s., c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

THE auctions comprised new and old goods, and were the last to be held this year, the next sales on December 19 being for new goods only. There was a very dull tone, and the bulk of the goods was bought in. Curaçoa aloes sold cheaply; buchu-leaves were about 1½d. lower. Both Rio and Cartagena were cheaper. Tinnevely senna opened cheaper, but afterwards became steady. Five cardamoms were a shade easier, but other grades were un-

changed. Fine Shensi rhubarb sold at a high figure. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:—

| | Offered | Sold | | Offered | Sold |
|------------------|---------|------|------------------|---------|------|
| Aconite (Jap.) | 10 | 0 | Matico | 11 | 0 |
| Ajowan-seed | 48 | 0 | Musk | 5 | 2 |
| Albumen | 8 | 3* | Myrrh | 14 | 0 |
| Aloes— | | | Oil— | | |
| Cape | 34 | 34 | bay (W.I.) | 1 | 0 |
| Curaçoa | 400 | 325 | castor (E.I.) | 20 | 0 |
| East African | 40 | 0 | cedar-wood | 3 | 0 |
| Socotrine | 31 | 0 | cinnamon | 2 | 2 |
| Ambergris | 10 | 1 | cod-liver (Jap.) | 122 | 0 |
| Ammoniacum | 21 | 11 | " (Nor.) | 5 | 5* |
| Angelica | 2 | 0 | eucalyptus | 95 | 0 |
| Aniseed | 20 | 0 | lemongrass | 3 | 0 |
| Annatto-seed | 26 | 0 | lime (W.I.) | 5 | 0 |
| Asphaltum | 41 | 0 | nutmeg | 2 | 0 |
| Balsam copaiha | 25 | 0 | orange | 1 | 0 |
| Peru | 6 | 3 | palm | 15 | 0 |
| Tolu | 97 | 15 | patchouli | 5 | 1 |
| Benzoin— | | | peppermint | 50 | 14 |
| Palembang | 50 | 50 | rose (E.I.) | 18 | 5 |
| Siam | 6 | 1 | sassafras | 7 | 0 |
| Sumatra | 204 | 43 | wintergreen | 5 | 0 |
| Buchu | 39 | 16 | Orange-peel | 29 | 6 |
| Calabar-beans | 10 | 0 | Orris (Mor.) | 13 | 0 |
| Calumba | 306 | 0 | Patchouli-leaves | 17 | 0 |
| Canella alba | 39 | 0 | Rhubarb | 95 | 33 |
| Cannabis indica | 59 | 0 | Sagapenum | 3 | 0 |
| Cardamoms | 255 | 128 | Sandalwood | 27 | 0 |
| Cascara sagrada | 144 | 0 | Sarsaparilla | 83 | 13 |
| Cascarilla | 4 | 0 | Scammonium | 5 | 0 |
| Chamomiles | 5 | 0 | Scammony-root | 113 | 0 |
| Chiretta | 4 | 0 | Senega | 20 | 0 |
| Cinchona | 82 | 35 | Senna— | | |
| Colocynth | 17 | 0 | Alexandrian | 49 | 0 |
| Coca-leaves | 35 | 0 | Mecca | 5 | 5 |
| Cuhebs | 68 | 0 | Tinnevely | 483 | 488 |
| Cuttlefish-bone | 31 | 0 | Simarubra | 1 | 0 |
| Dandelion | 24 | 0 | Soap-nuts | 50 | 0 |
| Dragon's-blood | 7 | 0 | Squills | 13 | 0 |
| Elemi | 10 | 0 | Storax | 8 | 0 |
| Ergot | 27 | 0 | Tamarinds— | | |
| Galbanum | 9 | 0 | (E.I.) | 55 | 0 |
| Galls | 35 | 16 | (W.I.) | 25 | 0 |
| Gamboge | 9 | 0 | Tonka-beans | 3 | 0 |
| Gentian | 21 | 0 | Tonga-root | 1 | 0 |
| Gingelly-seed | 8 | 0 | Tragacanth | 3 | 3 |
| Guaiacum | 8 | 0 | Turmeric | 127 | 0 |
| Gum acacia | 135 | 0 | Turpentine | 1 | 0 |
| Honey— | | | Valerian | 21 | 21 |
| Australian | 177 | 0 | Vermilion | 4 | 0 |
| Californian | 105 | 0 | Wax (bees')— | | |
| Honolulu | 60 | 0 | Australian | 19 | 2 |
| Jamaica | 222 | 40 | East Indian | 12 | 0 |
| Ipecacuanha— | | | Italian | 4 | 0 |
| Cartagena | 18 | 4 | Jamaica | 14 | 9 |
| Rio | 79 | 5 | Japanese | 10 | 0 |
| Jalap | 52 | 11 | Madagascar | 171 | 146 |
| Kino | 21 | 3 | Morocco | 25 | 5* |
| Kola | 53 | 2 | Mozambique | 2 | 2 |
| Lavender-flowers | 3 | 0 | Spanish | 5 | 0 |
| Lemon-juice | 1 | 0 | Zanzibar | 58 | 18 |
| Lime-juice | 19 | 0 | Yarrow | 5 | 0 |
| Liquorice root | 94 | 0 | Wax— | | |
| Mastich | 10 | 0 | West Indiau | 3 | 0 |

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Curaçoa aloes comprised the bulk of the offerings, one parcel of 325 boxes having been imported about twelve years ago. They mostly consisted of common drossy and liver, which sold at from 12s. to 17s. per cwt., and for fair liver 18s. was paid. A parcel of 34 cases Capesold with keen competition, good to fine bright hard selling at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt.; fair, slightly drossy, at 31s.; and very dull, crossy and soft, 28s. per cwt.

BALSAM PERU.—Three cases sold, without reserve, at from 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—Of a string of 70 cases, 15 sold at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., for slightly drossy; 1s. 3d. was wanted for good hard.

BENZOIN.—Business has been exceedingly brisk during the past month, and about 300 packages, principally Sumatra gum, have left the warehouses. There is still a fair demand privately, and good seconds at from 7l. to 8l. find a ready market. Fine gum is very scarce, and up to 11l. is asked in second-hands. About 150 packages Palembang

have come to hand, but they were sold to arrive at, it is said, 50s. per cwt. In auction 7 cases medium seconds sold at 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and a case at 5*l*. 5*s*., and a few cases of good seconds at 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.; for 17 cases medium to fair seconds 6*l*. 5*s*. to 6*l*. 10*s*. was paid. For 5 cases small to medium Siam almonds, partly blocky, 15*l*. was refused. One bag of siftings sold at 5*l*. 5*s*. per cwt., subject. Fifty cases of fair glassy Palembang seconds sold at 47*s*. 6*d*. per cwt.

BUCHU were about 1½*d*. per lb. lower in auction, fair round greenish leaf selling at 9*d*. to 9½*d*. per lb.; yellow were limited at 8*d*.

CALABAR BEANS.—Ten packages were held at from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Privately, 2*s*. has been paid for siftings.

CARDAMOMS.—Medium and lower qualities were about steady, but fine were a shade easier. The following were the sales:—Ceylon-Mysore: Medium to bold pale, 2*s*. 7*d*. to 2*s*. 10*d*.; bold medium pale, 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 5*d*.; small and medium pale, 2*s*. to 2*s*. 1*d*.; small pale, 1*s*. 7*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*.; very small pale, 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*.; small split, 1*s*. 5*d*.; small brown and specky, 1*s*. 4*d*.; brown and split, 1*s*. 3*d*. to 1*s*. 4*d*. Seed: 2*s*. 1*d*. to 2*s*. 3*d*. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar: Small to medium brown, 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For 1899 crop 28*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. was wanted.

COLOCYNTH.—Five cases of small and medium Spanish apple were held at 1*s*.; 6½*d*. was the highest bid obtainable.

DRAGONS'-BLOOD. The parcel of 6 cases offered to-day was the only lot obtainable in first hands, and a bid of 9*l*. 10*s*. was refused for it; it was fine bright seedy lump. A few cases have been sold privately for export at 10*l*.

ELEMI.—Fair pale, Pile II, was held for 5*l*. 15*s*. per cwt., at which figure private sales have been made.

GAMBOGE.—For good Siam pipe slightly blocky, mostly good orange fracture, 13*l*. was wanted, and for ditto Siam and Saigon mixed 12*l*. was refused. A case of pickings sold at 9*l*. 15*s*. per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—The stock in the warehouses is 35 packages, not 44 as printed in the statistics. Fine glassy gum is firmly held at 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

HONEY.—Slow of sale. Thirty-two cases dark-brown candied Jamaica in cases sold at 18*s*. per cwt., and for 8 packages of mixed pale to dark stuff 13*s*. to 14*s*. was paid, "without reserve."

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena has been selling privately at 5*s*. 3*d*., but 5*s*. 6*d*. is now asked. In auction 2 bales sold at 5*s*. 6*d*. per lb. for lean root, and an odd barrel realised 5*s*. 3*d*. Of 12 bales native picked cultivated Rio, 4 sold at 10*s*. 3*d*. per lb. Twenty bales Rio from another catalogue were held at 10*s*. 6*d*. per lb., no bids being made; and of 47 pkgs. from a third catalogue, 1 case sold at 10*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

JALAP.—Sales privately have been made at 6½*d*. per lb. In auction 6 bales sold without reserve at 5½*d*. to 6*d*. for small to bold, part heavy.

LIME-JUICE.—Ten puncheons unworked Jamaican were held at 1*s*. 3*d*. per gal. Privately fair average stuff can be bought at 1*s*., and for choice pale 1*s*. 1*d*. to 1*s*. 2*d*. was wanted.

OIL, BAY.—For West Indian distilled 6*s*. 6*d*. per lb. was asked.

OIL, PATCHOULI.—Five cases Fisher's sold at 1*s*. per oz.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Six cases of mostly dark thin Tripoli strip sold "without reserve, if pay charges," at from 1*d*. to 1½*d*. per lb.

RHUBARB.—In fair demand at very high prices for fine Shensi, which is scarce. One case of round Shensi trimming root, with good pinky fracture, sold at 3*s*. 10*d*.; and a case of ditto at 2*s*. 11*d*. for rather woody. Small to bold flat Shensi, with partly pinky fracture, brought 2*s*. 9*d*., and round and flat pickings 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb. Of medium flat high-dried 3 cases sold at 6½*d*., and for 6 cases wormy ditto 5½*d*. was paid. Seven cases of small to medium flat high-dried, with two-thirds pinky and grey fracture and one-third grey and dark, slightly wormy, sold at 7*d*. to 7½*d*., and for fine flat ditto, with nice pinky fracture, 9*d*. to 10*d*. was paid. A

few cases of medium to bold round Canton sold at 1*s*. 1*d*. to 1*s*. 4*d*. for three-quarters pinky and quarter grey and dark fracture

SARSAPARILLA.—Good fibrous Lima-Jamaica root is very scarce. The 13 bales offered to-day were mostly of a coarse and woody description, four of which sold at 1*s*. per lb. subject for slightly damaged; 1*s*. 2*d*. was wanted for round. Three bales of grey Jamaica sold at 1*s*. 5*d*. for sound, being unchanged. Fine Honduras is also scarce and wanted, and the nominal value is 1*s*. 6*d*. In auction 14 serons of fair quality were offered, but 1*s*. 2*d*. was the highest bid obtainable. Native Jamaica, reddish and grey, sea-damaged, sold at 7½*d*. per lb. to 7¾*d*. for six bales.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Two parcels were held for 28*s*. per cwt.

SENNA.—The first 304 bales of Tinnevely sold at rather easier rates, but with subsequent offerings of slightly better quality, prices were "full up." The following rates were paid: Bold green Tinnevely leaf (1 bale), 8¾*d*.; fair medium to good greenish leaf, 3*d*. to 4¾*d*.; small and medium ditto, 2*d*. to 2¾*d*.; and ordinary small and yellowish leaf, 1½*d*. to 1¾*d*.; pods, 1½*d*. to 2*d*.; 5 bales Mecca sold at ¾*d*. per lb.

VALEBIAN.—A bale of Japanese sold at 19*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and 20 bales at 17*s*.

WAX, BEES'.—Madagascar was in good demand at firm prices, fair pale yellow to dark brown block selling at from 6*l*. 5*s*. to 6*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., and wormy and drossy at from 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. to 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. Zanzibar was also in good request at from 6*l*. to 6*l*. 10*s*. A case of Australian sold at 6*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. Jamaica was about 2*s*. 6*d*. dearer, at from 7*l*. 15*s*. to 8*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., according to quality.

MESSRS. CRESSWELL BROTHERS & SCHMITZ were the defendants in an action brought into the High Court by a Rev. Mr. Spero, who, while passing their premises in Red Lion Square, was struck by a yard measure, which had been thrown by an employé of the firm at some boys. The firm had paid 25*l*. into court, but took it out again as the case was decided against the reverend gentleman, who has to pay costs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.—On Wednesday, at the St Pancras Petty Sessions, held at the Court house, Gordon Square Euston Road, Mr. Max Schliephak, carrying on business as a chemist at 44 Charlotte Street, Tottenham Court Road, was fined 5*l*. for having in use in trade eight unjust weights—viz., 1-lb. weight 12 gr. light, 1-lb. weight 12 gr. light, ¼-lb. weight 14 gr. light, ¼-lb. weight 6 gr. light, 2-oz. weight 7 gr. light, 2-oz. weight 3 gr. light, 1 oz. weight 3-gr. light, and ½ oz. weight also 3 gr. light.

ALLEGED LONG FIRM.—The three men—Hodges, Bedding, and Lee—charged with conspiring to obtain quantities of goods by fraud (*C. & D*., November 23, page 833), were brought up, at Worship Street on December 3, on remand. It was then stated that the prosecutors, the Vinolia Company (Limited), finding the case very heavy, had applied to the Public Prosecutor, who had adopted the case, and would direct the future proceedings. The Treasury applied for a further remand without additional evidence. The remand was granted, Bedding and Lee being allowed bail in two sureties of 50*l*. each.

Re ARROWSMITH AND WYBURN (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on December 5, Mr. Justice Joyce had before him a motion on behalf of Mr. G. W. Pollard asking for an order that his name should be placed on the register of shareholders in the company in respect of 810 shares. For him Mr. Hughes, K.C., stated that the company was formed in March 1898, with a capital of 1,000*l*. in 1*l*. shares to carry on the business of chemists in Victoria Street, Westminster; 817 shares had been issued, seven to the seven subscribers to the memorandum, and 810 to John Pollard, applicant's brother. Mr. George Pollard advanced 675*l*. to John, who had repaid 40*l*. John Pollard deposited with his brother the certificates of the shares to secure the loan, and on June 10 last he executed an absolute transfer. The company had refused to register the transfer. On July 29 a resolution was passed voluntarily winding-up the company, and John Pollard was appointed liquidator. John Pollard admitted the loan, but suggested that the certificates were left with George for safe custody and not by way of security, and that the transfer was obtained from him improperly. He had issued a writ to set the transfer aside. The business had been sold to Read & Co. on July 3. Mr. Ansfield, on behalf of the liquidator, said there was a conflict of evidence, and described John Pollard's doings in the matter. Mr. Justice Joyce said there was no answer by the company to the application, and he made an order for the transfer to be completed, and for the legal possession of the shares to be put in the hands of the transferee.

General Medical Council.

OUR report left off with the Council sitting after tea on Wednesday, November 27, discussing the merits of Italian degrees and

LADIES' COLLEGES.

This matter arose on the recommendation of the Executive Committee to recognise certain schools and colleges as places where medical study may be commenced, and Dr. Norman Moore (Royal College of Physicians) objected to Newnham, Cheltenham Ladies' University College, and Bedford College, London, moving that they be struck off, which Mr. Bryant (Royal College of Surgeons) seconded. Sir C. Nixon objected to this drastic action. Mr. Horsley gave assurance as to Cheltenham, and Dr. Macalister as to Newnham and Bedford College, but the matter was postponed until a later stage of the session.

DOCTORS AND MEDICAL-AID ASSOCIATIONS.

The whole of the Council's time on Thursday afternoon (November 28) and a great part of Friday was occupied with a disciplinary case against Robert Rendall, M.B., Mast. Surg., 19 St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth, thus formulated by the Council:—

That you have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, particulars of which are that you have accepted and continue to hold the appointment of medical officer to the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society at Great Yarmouth, a society which systematically practises canvassing for the purpose of procuring patients, and that you have approved or acquiesced in such canvassing.

The matter was regarded by the great friendly society, which has two and a half million members, as a test-case. Eminent counsel—Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., M.P., and Mr. C. Matthews—were retained, and a number of witnesses appeared. The case for the complainants, the Medical Defence Union, conducted by Dr. Bateman, was concluded in about an hour, but the defence occupied four hours. The witnesses were subjected to searching questioning from members of the Council when damaging admissions were made, whilst the counsel were at hand, to adroitly elicit explanations which put a more favourable construction on the matter. From the outset, however, it was manifest to anyone cognisant with the feeling of the Council that the defence would be of no avail.

Dr. Bateman, in opening his case, said it turned upon a resolution, passed by the Council in June, 1899, strongly dis-

and could not be found to work with the society, men from outside were obtained. That led to a great deal of friction between the society and the profession. A committee was appointed by permission of the Council, who held an inquiry, which resulted in the resolution of 1899. The society then found it difficult to obtain medical officers. When the canvassers for the insurance society visited houses they also canvassed for the medical-aid society. In this case the people canvassed were asked whether they would not like to join "the doctor's club," "Dr. Rendall's club."

Dr. Willis, of Great Yarmouth, called as a witness, put in documents showing that Mr. Rendall was still in the position to which objection was taken, and confirmed the correspondence, read by Dr. Bateman, between himself and Mr. Rendall



MR. CULLY, District Manager of the Insurance and Medical-aid Associations.



MR. PETERS, Chief Clerk of the Liverpool Victoria Insurance Society.

asking the latter to resign his connection with the medical-aid society.

Dr. Moxon, of Great Yarmouth, also gave evidence, and Dr. Bateman read a large number of statutory declarations from local medical men who had resigned their position in connection with the Society, and also from half-a-dozen women of the humbler class on whom the club man had called, and added, as an inducement to them to join the insurance society, that they could join "Dr. Rendall's club." He was a very nice man, and they could have him whenever they liked. The entrance-fee of the club was 6d., 1d. a week for the insurance, and 1d. a week for the doctor.

In opening the case for Mr. Rendall, Mr. Lawson Walton questioned whether the allegations brought Mr. Rendall within the scope of the 1899 resolution, and also whether, upon the facts, it could be shown that there were reasonable ground for concluding that professional misconduct had been proved. It would be a very strong thing for the Council to proscribe institutions by which the very poor could ensure the attendance of a medical man who would otherwise never be employed at all in these cases. He said there was no systematic canvassing by the medical-aid society, and that any canvassing which had taken place was not for the purpose of procuring him patients, but to promote the business of the Victoria Insurance Society, from which the medical-aid company was legally distinct. There were 2,500,000 members of the friendly society, and of these only 150,000 had availed themselves of medical aid, which showed that the two things did not run together. When Mr. Rendall heard of the complaints of canvassing he made inquiry of the manager, who said that the men had been expressly told not to canvass, and the men themselves when called together and spoken to about it repudiated the charge. Some collectors might have exceeded their duty, but canvassing, so far from being authorised, organised, or systematic, was expressly forbidden, and was certainly not to Mr. Rendall's knowledge or approval. He added that 2,000 medical men, connected with similar societies, would be affected by the decision arrived at in this case. He then called as witness Mr. Peters, chief clerk of the Victoria Insurance Society, and one of the directors of the medical-aid company. Mr. Tomes asked him how it was that 2,000 doctors would be affected when there were only 150,000 members of the medical-aid company, as that would mean only thirty-seven patients for each doctor. Mr. Peters explained that the 2,000 included the doctors who gave the certificates in connection with the Victoria Insurance Society. Dr. Athill had also been busy with pencil and paper, and had worked out that 150,000 pennies a week



MR. RENDALL.



DR. WILLIS.

approving of medical men associating themselves with medical-aid associations which systematically practised canvassing and advertising for the purpose of securing patients. The medical-aid society existed for the purpose of granting medical advice when necessary through a limited liability company to persons in good health who paid a small entrance-fee. Agents were planted in villages and towns, and canvassed from door to door, quite irrespective of whether the persons so canvassed could pay a larger fee or already employed medical attendants of their own. Where the doctors in the district disagreed with the system

amounts to 32,500*l.* a year, and if, as had been stated, the doctors get 80 per cent., the collectors 10 per cent., there is still a balance of 3,250*l.* a year. Dr. Atthill had further figured out the fact that 2½ per cent., the commission on medical aid, amounted to 812*l.* 10*s.* a year. Mr. Matthews elicited the reply that 3,250*l.* no more than meets the expenses of rent, &c., and that 300 managers have to be paid out of the 812*l.*

Mr. Nilly, district manager of both the Victoria Insurance Company and the medical-aid company, repeated the injunctions he had given to the agents not to canvass.

Mr. Rendall confirmed the statements of his counsel that he was no party to canvassing.

The consideration of the case was resumed at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when three collectors were put in as witnesses by Mr. Lawson Walton, and all strenuously declared they had never canvassed.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the President, amidst "hear, hear's," suggested that as it was to be apparently a test-case, implied by the array of legal talent, the Council depart from its rule, and allow Mr. Lawson Walton to reply, which he did without saying much that was fresh, and Dr. Bateman also replied.

The Council then deliberated *in camera* for an hour, and on resuming the President addressed Mr. Rendall in the following terms:—

The Council have very carefully deliberated on your case, and they have come to this conclusion—that the facts alleged against you in the notice of inquiry have been proved to the satisfaction of the Council. They have instructed me to say to you that they feel it to be their duty to express their sense of the gravity of the facts which have been proved against you, but in order to give you an opportunity of seriously reconsidering your position in relation to the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society and the National Medical-aid Company (Limited), they have adjourned the further consideration of the charge until the next session, when you will have to appear and satisfy the Council as to your conduct in the interim. You will receive due notice when the next session of the Council will take place, which will probably be towards the end of May.

R.D.S. AND R.C.S.

The only other penal case was soon disposed of. It was continued from last session, and was against Alexander Wood Donaldson, registered dentist, Whiting Street, Bury St. Edmunds, for advertising himself for many years with the description R.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., and subsequently with the description R.D.S. Eng. The evidence before the Dental Committee consisted of letters from the Royal College of Surgeons to Mr. Donaldson, dated September and October, 1899, Mr. Donaldson's reply, and a copy of an advertisement from a local newspaper. Mr. Donaldson now appeared and stated through his solicitor that he erred in ignorance; having been registered so long he thought he had the right to the R.D.S., and R.C.S. was added because he believed he was registered by the Royal College of Surgeons. He had withdrawn all descriptive letters from his advertisement, promised never to offend again, and expressed his humble contrition. In view of these facts the Council came to the conclusion to proceed no further in the case.

The name of a dental student who had spontaneously confessed that he had been registered in respect of a fraudulent certificate in Preliminary examination, was erased from the register.

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH DOCTORS.

The Executive Committee reported that, having carefully examined the Royal decree of October, 1876, which applied to the Italian universities, and having satisfied themselves that the regulations provided a sufficient guarantee, they had resolved that the degrees of doctor of medicine and surgery in the Italian universities should be recognised as entitling the holders to registration in the foreign list of the Medical Register, and that when application was made for registration proof of identity, &c., should be required. Mr. Horsley protested that he had two years ago pointed out the danger now accentuated—of the unequal treatment accorded to foreign and English doctors. Foreigners obtained registration on easier terms than our own countrymen. He moved that the report be referred back; but this motion was defeated by 11 to 10.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The second report of the Education Committee on the improvement of the Preliminary examination was now taken. The committee had been assisted by Professor McCormick, Secretary to the Carnegie Educational Trust. In the present report the College of Preceptors' suggestions for a Preliminary examination for medical students were embodied, viz.:—

English to be taken in connection with history and geography, and a candidate to be allowed to pass who obtains the required minimum in the three subjects jointly, provided that he satisfies the examiner in spelling and composition.

Mathematics to consist of arithmetic, algebra to quadratics, and Euclid I.–III., with deductions; and a pass in the group to be allowed to a candidate who obtains the required minimum in the three subjects jointly.

Latin.—Two papers to be set: the one consisting of passages for translation from a set book, with at least one "unseen" passage, grammatical questions, and sentences for translation into Latin; the other consisting of a longer "unseen" passage, and a longer connected passage for translation into Latin.

Modern Foreign Languages.—The papers to consist of "unseen" passages only, with grammatical questions and a continuous passage for translation from English into the foreign language.

The Irish Royal Colleges also reported on their examination, and the Educational Institute of Scotland submitted particulars about the examination as described in the *C. & D.*, September 7. These three bodies have expressed their willingness to submit their marked papers to the committee from time to time, and the committee proposed that these examinations should be recognised for the year 1902, all the subjects to be passed at one time. The committee submitted a list of recognised examinations which is the same as that printed in the *C. & D.*, September 7, page 415, except that (1) the University of Durham Senior Local examination is placed upon it; (2) the Scotch Education Department's Lower-grade Leaving certificate is recognised if passed at not more than two examinations; (3) the College of Preceptors first-class certificate may be taken at not more than two examinations; and (4) the College's Preliminary examination for medical students, as detailed above, is restored.

Sir John B. Tuke, M.P., the Chairman of the committee, in submitting the report, said he hoped it was the last of the reports upon which the committee had been engaged for the last five years. Since May, 1900, they had been able to work on fixed principles and had had the assistance of experts; especially he would mention Professor McCormick. They had met with great success all along the line. But there was a sad side to the matter, added Sir John, as in a tragic and almost inaudible voice he alluded to the new regulation of the English Conjoint Board by which their candidates pass their Preliminary at institutions recognised by them, but not necessarily by the Medical Council. The work of the last five years might thus be made of no avail.

One of the speakers afterwards remarked that Sir John had in a "boyish freak thrown in the apple of discord." The portentous gravity with which the speaker introduced the subject could hardly, however, be thus described; it was more like applying a match to smouldering elements of contention. Further remarks from Sir C. Nixon (who seconded the adoption of the report) and Mr. Young brought Dr. Norman Moore to his feet. The Royal Colleges have, he declared, the right, and intend to maintain it to the fullest degree, of considering what preliminary education is necessary for those who proceed to their licence. The Council had endeavoured to encroach on this undoubted right.

The discussion, adjourned to allow of the continuation of the case against Mr. Rendall, was resumed the following afternoon, when there was another angry debate.

Mr. Bryant, on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons, replied pacifically, pointing out that the Royal Colleges had been strictly loyal to the Council. Dr. Norman Moore also urged that the past character of the Royal College of Physicians is security to the Council for its future loyalty.

Dr. Glover having spoken, Dr. Atthill moved the closure, which was carried by a majority of 16, and the report of the Education Committee was passed unanimously.

SHOUTING AND FLOUTING.

The first business on Monday afternoon was the consideration of a letter which appeared on Saturday in the *British*

Medical Journal, and to which the President's attention had been called by Mr. Geo. Brown. A correspondent in that journal had attributed a remark to Mr. Horsley that Mr. Brown had been "shouted down" in the Council and "flouted" by the President. Mr. Brown accordingly asked the President to make a public statement as to whether these words correctly represented his (the President's) attitude towards him. Mr. Horsley, being given the opportunity to say whether these words were used by him in the first instance, said that they were a total falsification of both the words and his application of them, and that the letter was merely a sordid electioneering cry. The President read the following:—

The President stated on his own behalf, and on that of the Council, that the words and expressions referred to do not correctly represent his attitude towards Mr. George Brown in this Council, and that such words and expressions are a complete misuse of the English language as regards any proceedings in Council.

DOCTORS' DRUG-SHOPS.

It was moved by Dr. Macalister that the following notice be issued by the Council for the information of registered medical practitioners:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to the General Medical Council that certain registered medical practitioners, who keep medical halls or open shops [for the sale to the public of scheduled poisons and other drugs],* have been accustomed to leave in charge of such halls or shops assistants who are not legally qualified to sell scheduled poisons to the public; and that such practitioners have thereby, for their own profit and under cover of their medical qualifications, enabled such unqualified assistants to sell scheduled poisons, and so to commit breaches of the law; and whereas in the opinion of the Council such practices on the part of a registered medical practitioner are professionally discreditable and fraught with danger to the public; the Council hereby gives notice that any registered medical practitioner who is proved to have so offended is liable to be judged guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect," and to have his name erased from the Medical Register under the 29th section of the Medical Act, 1858.

Dr. Macalister said that it was thought desirable to issue such a description of the special offence because there was some misunderstanding among practitioners in certain parts of the Kingdom, and notice should be given to persons in danger of falling within the Council's jurisdiction.

Dr. McVail inquired what bearing the pronouncement would have on practitioners who dispensed poisons through unqualified assistants not at shops, but at dispensaries. There was no doubt that at private dispensaries unqualified persons were often employed to dispense poisons.

Dr. Macalister said that the notice under discussion was drawn up to meet cases of which the Council had had experience, and it would be better to restrict it to those.

Objection being made to the words "and other drugs" after "scheduled poisons," Mr. Ball suggested that it should read "medical halls or open shops in which scheduled poisons are sold to the public." This was agreed to.

Dr. Heron Watson thought it was important, in view of the defence made in the cases referred to, that certain poisons sold were not in the scheduled list, that "or preparations containing scheduled poisons" should be added.

Dr. Bruce thought that it would be better not to go beyond the legal point, but stick to the wording of the Pharmacy Act.

Dr. McVail, however, supported Dr. Watson. He urged that those who received the notice ought to know what was included in it.

The words suggested were added, the corrections being put from the chair and agreed to without formal motions.

Sir Hugh Beevor was troubled as to how the notice would affect the Apothecaries' Society, but Mr. Brown reassured him by saying that apothecaries were not included in the Pharmacy Act.

Dr. McVail went on to urge that in the clause "enabled such unqualified assistants to sell scheduled poisons," "without due supervision" be inserted. And Mr. Young improved on this by amending it to "in the absence of the practitioner."

* As a result of the debate the words in brackets were replaced by the words "in which scheduled poisons or preparations containing scheduled poisons are sold to the public."

Dr. Macalister objected to such a vague word as "due," and pointed out that the expression, "leave in charge," already implied that the assistant was not under supervision.

Dr. McVail remarked, amidst laughter, "I would rather have it in my way."

Dr. Little thought that none of the words proposed should be added, as they only suggested a means of evasion.

Ultimately the notice was adopted in the form as indicated by the footnote. Mr. Young pointed out that in one defence last week a doctor protested that his place was not a "shop," but a surgery. Dr. Macalister said it made no difference, according to the Pharmacy Act, what a place was called: the point was whether poisons were sold there.

A FOUR YEARS' CURRICULUM.

Sir J. B. Tuke, M.P., brought up a report from the Education Committee with reference to the conditions of admission to the medical students' register, it having been proposed that, before registration, students should pass a preliminary scientific examination, then register, and study four years. Sir C. Nixon moved, and Dr. Bruce seconded, that the Council approve of the suggestion. The motion was opposed by several members on the ground that if passed it would interfere with the five years' medical curriculum established only a few years ago. Sir C. Nixon's motion was lost by 19 against 10.

RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The period for which Sir Wm. Turner was chosen as representative of the University of Edinburgh expires in December, consequently he resigned his position as President. The University re-elected him, and, equally as a matter of course, the Council followed suit. Dr. Pye-Smith—Sir William having withdrawn and the chair being taken by Mr. Bryant—proposed the re-election in an eloquent address. Dr. Atthill seconded. Mr. Brown supported the resolution. The motion was carried with acclamation, and the President on re-entering was received with applause.

THE COLLEGES AND THE COUNCIL.

The matter of the differences between the Royal Colleges and the Council came up again on Tuesday, and in the course of the discussion members spoke very freely as to the revolt of the Royal Colleges. Dr. McVail moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a report on the whole matter. This Mr. Young seconded. The matter was fully discussed, and the President asked the representatives of the Royal Colleges if they would like to speak, but they declined. Dr. McVail having replied, the motion was put, amid some excitement, and carried by 16 to 10.

Dr. McVail's motion having been carried, the spirit of controversy seemed to be exorcised, and, animation departing, the Council settled down after tea to the consideration of the lengthy programme of business. There were five motions, reports of committees on anaesthetics, public health, Pharmacopœia, students' registration, finances, and a few other matters, such as it would have appeared impossible to despatch that night. Despatched, however, they were in a couple of hours, standing orders being suspended.

THE B.P.

The Pharmacopœia Committee reported that up to the present date 31,268 copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, and 320 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, 1900, had been disposed of. The Council would observe that the sale of the former exceeded the stock in hand, and the committee had drawn upon the fresh issue of 1,500 copies. The opportunity of the new issue was taken to insert a slip correcting a few minor errors in the text. The sale of the Addendum had not been so large as was anticipated. The publisher had in hand a balance of 150*l*. The committee continued to receive kind donations to their library. Mr. Tichborne has further enriched it, and the Committee have now a library well arranged and catalogued.

At the request of the Executive Committee the Secretary of State for the Colonies addressed a circular despatch, dated July 13, 1901, to the officers administering the governments of the various colonies. The despatch sets forth the

rights and duties in relation to the publication of the Pharmacopœia assigned to the Medical Council by the Medical Acts, 1858 and 1862, and communicated the desire of the Council that any colonial legislation for the adoption of the Pharmacopœia in the colonies should contain provisions for the safeguarding of the Council's rights.

Replies to the despatch, received from a considerable number of colonial Governments, had been forwarded to the President by direction of Mr. Chamberlain, and from these it appeared that the statutory claims of the Council would receive due attention from the Governments in question should occasion arise for local legislation in reference to pharmacy.

The President had referred to the committee a communication from the Secretary of State for India, asking that 3,500 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum might be furnished for the use of the Government of India. In view, however, of the conditions obtaining in that country, the Secretary of State requested that certain alterations affecting three of the formulæ in the Addendum should be made in the copies despatched to India.

The committee had considered in what manner this request of the Indian Government might best be met, and were of opinion that by sanctioning the insertion of two short paragraphs in the Appendix, with consequential alterations in a few lines of the text, the Council could do what was necessary to adapt the Addendum for official use in India.

The committee accordingly recommended—

(1) That the issue of a "Government of India edition" of the Addendum, including the modifications communicated to the Council *in camera*, be sanctioned by the Council for use in India.

(2) That the Executive Committee be empowered to take, on behalf of the Council, the necessary steps for the publication of the "Government of India edition" of the Addendum.

The resolutions, after a short consideration *in camera*, were adopted, together with the report.

The session then came to a close.

Trade-mark Law.

IN the third of his lectures at King's College Professor Cutler dealt with Section 72 of the Trade-marks Act, which provides that without leave of the Court a second identical or closely similar trade-mark is not to be registered for the same goods or description of goods to a prior registered trade-mark. It is difficult to define generally what "the same description of goods" means, but he suggested as the proper test to see whether the goods are such as are ordinarily purchased at a retail establishment not of a general character like the Army and Navy Stores. Whether the second mark is calculated to deceive is a question of fact depending on the circumstances of each case, and in the lecturer's opinion the Patent Office goes out of its way to trace a supposed deceptive resemblance between marks tendered for registration and those already registered. He quoted the instance of the picture of a horse's bridle being refused, as conflicting with the picture of a wedding procession with the word "bridal" above.

Passing on to Section 73, which prohibits the registration as part of a trade-mark of words disentitled to protection in a court of justice, he said the exact extent of the operation of this section is not yet settled, but it certainly covers fraudulent descriptions of goods and words which are calculated to deceive. It is now well settled that a trader cannot register a trade-mark except for the goods upon which he actually uses such mark, or goods upon which he has a *bond-fide* intention, at the time he seeks registration, to use the mark—a mere general intention in the indefinite future is not sufficient. Registration would be cut down by the Court to the goods in which the applicant actually deals, and he would have to pay the costs. Professor Cutler next mentioned Section 75, which provides that the application for registration of a trade-mark is to be deemed equivalent to public use of the trade-mark, and pointed out that this does not mean use since registration but use at the date of the registration. Section 70 provides that a registered trade-mark shall be transmitted only in

connection with the goodwill of the business in the goods for which it is registered, and shall be determinable with that goodwill. Can a man who sells goods under a particular trade-mark, and also sells the same goods without the trade-mark, assign the goodwill in the marked goods together with the mark, and retain the business in the unmarked goods? The lecturer said that it is clear after the decision in *Pinto v. Badman* that if he is a manufacturer he cannot. It is not certain that the same principle ought to be applied in the case of a retailer, but Professor Cutler thought the Courts would so apply it. He pointed out that the Bill promoted by the London Chamber of Commerce proposes to allow the owner of several trade-marks for the same goods to assign some or one of them in connection with that part of the goodwill of the business—in other words, to overrule *Pinto v. Badman*.

He then considered the *modus operandi* of obtaining registration. If the Comptroller refuses to accept the trade-mark, his decision is appealable to the Board of Trade, who can refer it to the Court; and when an opposition to an application is decided by the Comptroller, either party may appeal to the Board of Trade in the same way. Under the Act the Comptroller has absolute discretion to refuse a trade-mark, but his discretion must be exercised in a reasonable way. At present if the Comptroller refuses to register a trade-mark he is not bound to state his grounds for refusal, and if the applicant appeals, the Comptroller is allowed upon the appeal to raise any objection to the trade-mark he likes. The lecturer thought these conditions should be reversed. He next dealt with the practice of the Courts in allowing the Comptroller's costs on appeals from his decision, whether the Court upholds his judgment or not, and strongly advocated that when the Comptroller is wrong, costs should not be allowed. Section 76 provides that registration is *prima-facie* evidence of title to a trade-mark and after five years conclusive; but the lecturer pointed out that even after five years a trade-mark can be removed from the register under Section 90, and as this necessitates two proceedings and two sets of costs, he thought it would be better if a registration was made only *prima-facie* evidence after as well as before the date of registration.

Practical Notes.

GELATIN SOLUTION.

MR. H. P. HYNSON in some dispensing notes contributed to the American Pharmaceutical Association says that a permanent and satisfactory solution of gelatin and salt for venous infusion may be made by dissolving 2.5 per cent. of the former in water and adding .05 per cent. of sodium chloride, chemically pure, and sterilising thoroughly. The sterilisation of fluids for subcutaneous medication and surgical uses is best effected by placing the cork very lightly in the bottle, and covering it with a considerable quantity of absorbent cotton, tied over with gauze. The bottle is then kept in boiling water or an active steriliser for thirty minutes or longer; the heating is repeated the following day, if time is allowed, when the cork is tightly pushed in place without removing the cotton or gauze.

LIQ. THYMOL. CO.

PROFESSOR WILBUR L. SCOVILLE recommends the following formula for an antiseptic solution, or compound solution of thymol:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Thymol | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5j. |
| Oil of eucalyptus odorata | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5ij. |
| Oil of gaultheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ℥xlv. |
| Oil of peppermint | ... | ... | ... | ... | ℥x. |
| Fluid extract of baptisia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Natural benzoic acid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| Boric acid | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iij. |
| Alcohol | ... | ... | ... | ... | ℥iij. |
| Water... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ov. |
| Talcum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3iiss. |

Dissolve the oils, thymol, benzoic acid, and fluid extract in the alcohol, and add the talcum. Dissolve the boric acid in the water, preferably with heat, and add to the alcoholic solution. Allow to stand seven days, or, better, one month, shaking occasionally, and then cool to about 10° C. (50° F.), and filter.

